

Hernu Resigns, Aide Is Dismissed In Greenpeace Case



Charles Hernu

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Defense Minister Charles Hernu resigned Friday after being confronted with mounting signs that French intelligence agents were linked to the sinking of a Greenpeace ship in New Zealand and had covered up their role during an official inquiry.

Also Friday, France's external intelligence chief, Vice Admiral Pierre Lacoste, was dismissed after he refused to answer Mr. Hernu's written questions about French activities in New Zealand, government officials said.

President Francois Mitterrand said he had accepted the defense minister's resignation with "sadness, regret and gratitude."

He noted that they had been friends for more than 30 years and thanked Mr. Hernu for "having directed with honor and competence the Ministry of Defense."

Mr. Mitterrand appointed Paul Quilès, minister of transport, urban development and housing, to replace Mr. Hernu. Jean Auroux, deputy transport minister, took over from Mr. Quilès.

Mr. Quilès was instructed by Prime Minister Laurent Fabius to continue an investigation of the secret service's "shortcomings" begun by Mr. Hernu. Government sources said Mr. Quilès was asked to submit his report within a week.

Admiral Lacoste's refusal to answer questions seemed to many commentators to imply French guilt in the bombing of the Greenpeace ship. The admiral said that any information he divulged might endanger French agents.

Diplomats and French commentators said Mr. Hernu's resignation was one of the most serious political blows that Mr. Mitterrand has suffered in his four years as president. It was the latest development in a scandal which, they said, has undermined France's credibility, jeopardized the Socialist's relations with the military and hurt the ruling party's political prospects.

By resigning, Mr. Hernu, who oversaw the country's foreign intelligence, appeared to be accepting the blame for having failed to get a full account of his services' activities in recent weeks.

He said he had finally determined that "officials of my ministry hid the truth from me," and added, "That I cannot accept."

Mr. Hernu has denied ordering the destruction of the Rainbow Warrior, the Greenpeace flagship. A photographer for the ecological movement died in the July 10 sinking.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.K. Invites 2 in PLO to Attend Talks

Reuters

AMMAN, Jordan — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain said Friday that she had invited two senior members of the Palestine Liberation Organization to talks in London in "a fresh step in the Middle East peace process."

The move, which the prime minister said was aimed at facilitating a greater U.S. role in peace negotiations, was said to be the first at such a high level between the British government and PLO officials.

It was immediately condemned by Jewish leaders in Britain.

Israel said Friday that the meeting would not advance the cause of peace, United Press International reported from Tel Aviv.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said such initiatives "encourage extremist elements and aggravate the conflict." Earlier in the week, Israel condemned British arms sales to Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

Mrs. Thatcher identified the two Palestinians as Elia Khoury, an Anglican bishop, and Mohammed Milhem, the former mayor of the West Bank town of Hebron. Both are members of the PLO executive committee.

"We know them to be men of peace," Mrs. Thatcher said. "We know they are opposed to terrorism and violence."

The men will join two Jordanian officials, Deputy Prime Minister Abdul-Wahab al-Majali and Foreign Minister Taher al-Masri, for a meeting in London with Sir Geoffrey Howe, the foreign secretary.

Analysts said the meeting, which is expected to take place next month, signaled a major shift in Britain's attitude to the PLO.

Mrs. Thatcher said her decision was based on a desire to promote King Hussein's peace initiative and help the United States take a similar step. She said the U.S. government had been informed of plans for the talks.

The peace process has been delayed, Mrs. Thatcher said, by problems in arranging a meeting between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and Richard W. Murphy, the U.S. special envoy to the Middle East.

Mrs. Thatcher's announcement came after two days of talks with King Hussein, who has been trying most of the year to revive peace negotiations. It reflected a readiness to go much further than Washington has been prepared to go in dealing with the PLO, analysts said.

The United States, which does

INSIDE

■ Iran's Kharg Island oil facility was reportedly badly damaged by an Iraqi air raid. Page 2.

■ Scientists say the satellite destroyed in the first test of a U.S. anti-satellite weapon was producing valuable data. Page 3.

■ The United States engaged in secret talks regarding hostages in Lebanon for more than a year, sources say. Page 5.

ARTS/LEISURE
■ American design is the focus of a bold, often surprising exhibition at the Whitney Museum of American Art. Page 7.

BUSINESS/FINANCE
■ Japan reported 1.9-percent growth in GNP for the second quarter. Page 9.

SPORTS
■ A quarterback may be sacked by his brother-in-law in the Dolphins-Chiefs game. Page 15.



Rescue workers in central Mexico City swarmed over a building toppled by the earthquake to search for survivors.



Firefighters move to battle flames at a popular tourist hotel, the Regis, which collapsed during the earthquake.



One of the many victims of the heavy destruction in central Mexico City is helped to safety by a team of rescuers.

Death Toll Rises to 1,000 In Earthquake In Mexico City

The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — New tremors shook central Mexico on Friday as rescuers in the devastated capital dug frantically through scores of collapsed buildings in search of survivors.

The toll of dead in Thursday's earthquake surpassed 1,000. Two Mexico City newspapers, quoting unidentified city officials, estimated that 3,000 had died in the capital and that 300 were killed elsewhere in Mexico.

Mayor Ramon Aguirre said that about 1,000 bodies had been recovered and that at least 1,000 people remained trapped in the ruins of about 250 multi-story buildings throughout the city.

He said 5,000 injured had been treated at hospitals and 4,000 homeless people were being sheltered in emergency centers.

President Miguel de la Madrid declared a state of emergency and three days of national mourning. Schools, universities, banks, government buildings, cinemas and night clubs were ordered closed.

The sale of liquor was banned. Seven major downtown hotels and 11 government buildings, as well as countless smaller buildings, were flattened. Dozens of other buildings still standing were in danger of collapsing and might have to be razed.

Tens of thousands of emergency volunteers, using picks, heavy construction equipment or bare hands, clawed through the rubble in search of survivors, occasionally with success. A young man was lifted from the ruins of a hotel in central Mexico City on Friday after being buried 26 hours in the debris.

Mexico City and four coastal states, Colima, Guerrero, Jalisco and Michoacán, were hardest hit by the earthquake.

The tremor measured 7.8 on the open-ended Richter scale of ground motion, making it the strongest to hit Mexico since 1973. A series of aftershocks, in the 4 to 5 Richter range, have followed, the strongest occurring shortly after 7 A.M. Friday.

"It's like a big monster," said a rescue worker, Juan Carlos Christy, outside a destroyed hotel. "It's like being bombed or in a war."

"We know there are people in there, we know," a soldier said as he stood outside a badly damaged

apartment building. "But it's just too weak and smoky and we just can't go in there."

Children wandered the streets, crying and calling out for their parents.

The newspapers Excelsior and El Universal said city officials estimated that 3,000 people had died in the capital.

From 110 to 150 people were killed in Jalisco state, 100 miles (160 kilometers) northwest of the capital, and about 1,500 were injured, a fire lieutenant, Juan Manuel Sanchez, said from the state capital of Guadalajara. In Michoacán state, 30 people were reported

It was only a matter of time before a major earthquake struck where it did. Page 2.

killed when two hotels collapsed at the beach resort of Playa Azul.

The Mexico City television station Televisa said 10,000 soldiers had been deployed in the city of 18 million to prevent looting and to keep people away from buildings still in danger of collapse.

Thousands of people spent the night outside because they had no homes to return to or feared buildings still standing might collapse. Temporary shelters were set up in offices and public buildings.

Buildings and cranes removed mountains of broken concrete, bricks and glass. Mayor Aguirre said 50,000 workers were taking part in clean-up and rescue operations. Hour by hour, more bodies were being pulled out.

Gas and power lines snapped by the earthquake touched off dozens of fires, some of which were still burning Friday.

Half the capital was blacked out Thursday night. But power was being gradually being restored Friday, along with some telephone service. Officials said water supplies would be irregular for at least three days.

Mexico City's airport was closed while officials checked for possible cracks in the runways, but was opened on Friday.

Radio stations broadcast appeals every few minutes for surgical instruments, blood, medical supplies.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

House Panel Rejects Reagan Policy, Approves Import Quota on Textiles

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The congressional rebellion against President Ronald Reagan's trade policies has accelerated with approval by a House subcommittee of legislation that would reduce American imports of textiles and apparel by up to 40 percent.

The action came as Representative Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the speaker of the House, issued a statement attacking Mr. Reagan's trade posture and accusing him of "being willing to preside over the de-industrialization of America."

The caucus of House Democrats also adopted a resolution Thursday directing House committees to report legislation by the end of October that would overhaul the nation's trade policy.

The textile bill was approved in a voice vote by the trade subcommittee

of the Ways and Means Committee. Staff members said the bill, which is due for a vote by the full committee next week, could cause a rollback of imports to 75 to 40 percent below current levels.

The textile quota would fall most heavily on 12 producing areas, each of which accounts for more than 1.25 percent of the American market. The top three exporters are Taiwan, with 13.64 percent of the American market; South Korea, with 11.16 percent; and Hong Kong, with 10.55 percent. The others are China, Japan, Pakistan, Indonesia, India, the Philippines, Thailand, Brazil and Singapore.

Mr. Reagan has denounced the measure as protectionist and threatened to veto it. Mr. O'Neill predicted, however, that the legislation would "sail through the House" in coming weeks, and Senate Republicans are also eager to

move their version of the bill as quickly as possible.

Republicans in both the House and the Senate have joined Democrats in arguing that Mr. Reagan has not moved quickly enough to deal with the trade imbalance, which could reach \$150 billion this year. Accordingly, they are working feverishly to produce their own trade proposals and to steal a share of the political credit from the Democrats.

Mr. O'Neill said that the House probably could muster enough votes to override a veto on the textile bill, but he conceded that the prospects of overriding in the Senate were in doubt.

The Massachusetts Democrat commented that the "awesome power" of the president could be brought to bear on Republican lawmakers if Mr. Reagan faced an

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Koreas Hold First Family Reunions

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — One hundred fifty-one North Koreans entered South Korea at the Demilitarized Zone on Friday for a three-day visit to Seoul that will include the first reunions of families that have been separated since the Korean War.

At the same time, 151 South Koreans crossed into North Korea en route to its capital, Pyongyang. The exchange, part of an evolving détente between the two hostile governments, is being sponsored by their Red Cross societies.

Officials exchanged words of friendship before crossing at the truce village of Panmunjom Friday morning. The South Korean delegation leader, Kim Sang Hyup, said passage "should never be blocked again." The leader of the North Korean group, Son Sung Pil, called it "a great event in the nation's history."

The North Korean delegation includes 50 former residents of Seoul, 50 folk art performers, 30 journalists and 21 support personnel. Brought to Seoul, 30 miles (48 kilometers) south of Panmunjom, in a convoy of buses and cars, they are staying at the Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel, a luxury tourist facility on the city's eastern outskirts.

On Saturday, some of the former Seoul residents are to be reunited with relatives. It will be the first such visits that the two sides, which maintain strict isolation from each other, have allowed since the Korean War began in 1950.

The exchange was the first tangible result of Red Cross negotiations that began in 1972 aimed at reunifying the 10 million on the Korean peninsula who are separated from relatives because of the war between Communist North Korea and the republic in the South.

No itinerary for the North Korean visitors in South Korea has been set, but sources said they will be allowed to meet with family members twice during their stay at a hotel in eastern Seoul.

Boesak Is Charged With Subversion After 3-Week Detention, Put on Bail

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — The Reverend Allan Boesak, a leading opponent of South Africa's racial segregation laws, was charged Friday with subversion for alleged attendance at anti-government meetings. He was released on strict bail conditions.

Mr. Boesak, one of the most prominent members of the United Democratic Front, an anti-apartheid coalition, was detained Aug. 27 on the eve of a march he planned to lead to demand freedom for Nelson Mandela, the black nationalist leader. Mr. Mandela, who has been in prison for 23 years, is serving a life term for treason.

Mr. Boesak, 39, president of the 70-million member World Alliance of Reformed Churches, was released on bail of 20,000 rand (\$8,000) by a magistrate's court in Malmesbury, a town 30 miles (about 50 kilometers) north of Cape Town.

He was ordered to surrender his passport, not to talk to reporters, not to address meetings, and not to organize or support consumer and school boycotts. He also was told to report to police daily and stay home overnight.

Mr. Boesak was charged Friday with four counts under the subversion section of the Internal Security Act. Conviction carries a maximum sentence of 25 years in prison. He had been detained without charge for three weeks.

Andre Dippenaar, the acting chief magistrate who presided at Mr. Boesak's hearing in Malmesbury, said that the charges involved anti-government meetings that Mr. Boesak allegedly attended this year near Cape Town. At one of them, according to the charges, Mr. Boesak advocated disinvestment by foreign companies, a crime in South Africa.

Mr. Boesak was not asked to plead. He was ordered to appear again in court Nov. 6. Mr. Dippenaar said that the charges were provisional and may be revised.

After Mr. Boesak called for the march on Pollsmoor prison where



The Reverend Allan Boesak after being released on bail.

Mr. Mandela is held, police broke up attempted marches, setting off rioting in Cape Town's black and mixed-race neighborhoods. More than three dozen people died in the unrest.

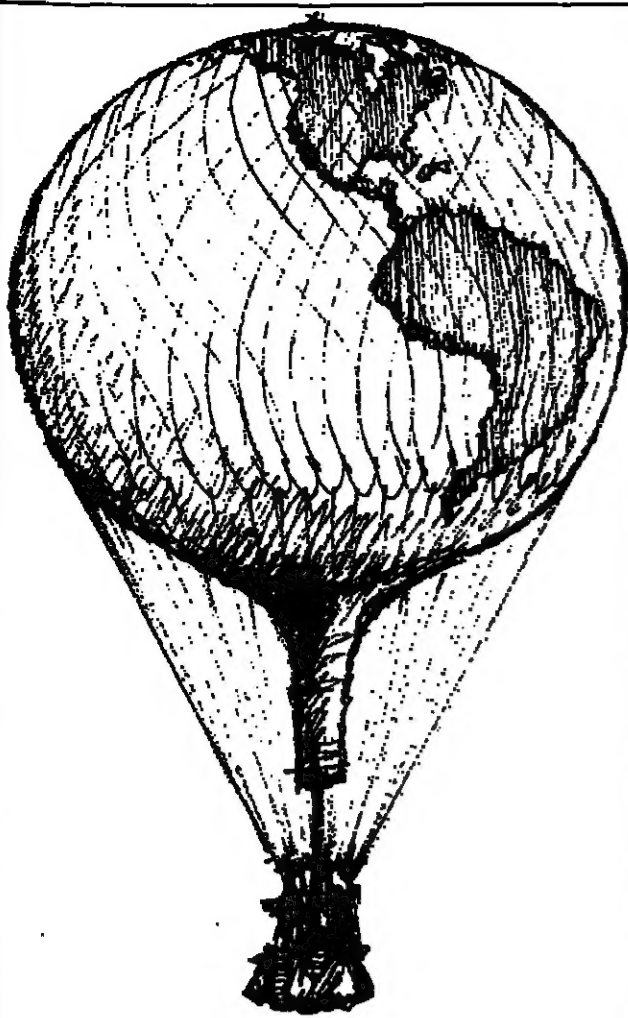
Church groups throughout the world had called on South Africa to charge Mr. Boesak or release him. He was the most prominent of the many members of the United Democratic Front to be formally charged in recent months. He helped found the group two years ago, but he held only an honorary position in it.

In Pretoria, meanwhile, President Pieter W. Botha said that opponents of his government were building a campaign to push him into talks with the outlawed African National Congress guerrilla movement. The group opposes apartheid, the legally forced system of race separation under which South Africa's 5 million whites rule 24 million disenfranchised blacks.

Pretoria Backs Rebels

The South African government said Friday for the first time publicly that it was supporting the Angolan rebel movement. Reuters reported from Pretoria.

In a statement in Pretoria, Defense Minister Magnus Malan said that South Africa aid to the Union for the Total Independence of Angola, headed by Jonas Savimbi, was "of a material, humanitarian and moral nature."



JAMES GORDON BENNETT BALLOON RACE

Geneva,
September 28/29, 1985

The world's most prestigious balloon race was created in 1906 by James Gordon Bennett, Jr., founder of the International Herald Tribune.

That year, a quarter of a million spectators watched sixteen gas-filled balloons from 6 countries rise from the Tuileries Gardens in Paris. The object of the race: fly the farthest distance before landing.

The rules haven't changed over the years, and the departure of the 1985 Gordon Bennett Balloon Race from Geneva will be equally spectacular: an illuminated night take-off. Eighteen balloons from 11 countries will participate. Held at the Centre Sportif in Vessy, just outside Geneva, the Saturday night take-off will be the highlight of a weekend of aeronautic events.

Admission: F.S. 10 valid for both days. For additional information, contact the International Herald Tribune in Paris, Tel. 747 12 65, ext. 4566, or Patrick Kearley in Geneva, Tel. 983 862.

Program

Friday, September 27 - Fireworks

10 p.m. - Fireworks launched from a hot-air balloon, Parc des Eaux-Vives.

Saturday, September 28 - Gordon Bennett Balloon Race Take-off

11 a.m. - Opening ceremony. Veteran Car Club Parade.

12 - 6 p.m. - Inflation of gas balloons for the Gordon Bennett Race. Tethered hot-air and gas balloon flights for the public. Flight demonstrations.

8 - 10 p.m. - Illuminated take-off of the 1985 Gordon Bennett Balloon Race.

Sunday, September 29 - Gordon Bennett

Flight Fiesta

8:30 a.m. and 4 p.m. - Mass ascension of hot-air balloons.

9 a.m. - 6 p.m. - Flight demonstrations: replica of the first hot-air balloon flight in 1783, hot-air airship, hang gliders launched from a hot-air balloon, stunt flying, miniature hot-air balloons, airplane and helicopter models, gliders, Manini acrobatic team. Tethered hot-air balloon flights for the public.

6 p.m. Closing ceremony.

'It Was Just a Matter of Time'

Experts Say Earthquake Struck in High-Risk Area

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The earthquake that devastated parts of Mexico occurred in an area of frequent earthquake activity, where major quakes recur every 60 years or so, experts say. They indicated it was just a matter of time before the next one struck.

The quake occurred about 200 miles (320 kilometers) west of Mexico City, off Mexico's Pacific coast, where a small piece of the Earth's crust called the Cocos plate is being pushed underneath the coast of Mexico, said Craig Nicholson, a seismologist.

Mr. Nicholson, who works at Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Geophysical Observatory in Palisades, New York, said Thursday that the Cocos plate had "been responsible for a number of large earthquakes that have occurred along the coast of Mexico."

Tom Boyd, another researcher at the observatory, said, "The area has a quake about every 60 years or so."

The Cocos plate had been jammed against another plate, or giant land mass, covering Mexico and the United States and had not moved for about 50 years, Mr. Boyd said.

"Enormous heat and pressure was built, and it was unleashed suddenly," he said.

From records of past earthquakes, seismologists have been able to identify "gaps" where new ones have not occurred for a number of years and are most likely to strike. The earthquake Thursday apparently was in such a gap.

Dr. Lynn R. Sykes of the Lamont-Doherty Observatory said the earthquake occurred " smack in the middle of one of the biggest gaps along that coast."

This one damaged Mexico City in a way that none of the others did because it was closer to the city than the other coastal earthquakes.

Dr. Christopher H. Scholz, also of the Lamont-Doherty Observatory, said the closest earthquakes to the gap in which Thursday's temblor occurred were in 1973, with a magnitude of 7.5 on the open-end-



A policeman carrying an injured man in Mexico City.

Richter scale and another in 1979, with a magnitude of 7.6.

The gap method of earthquake prediction has been applied to a number of sectors along the eastern rim of the Pacific Ocean from Chile to Alaska and the Aleutian Islands. It has enabled seismologists to predict several earthquakes that have struck Alaska and the Oaxaca region of Mexico in recent years. The predictions, however, cannot be precise as to time.

Scientists expect to reap the most extensive data ever recorded for a major earthquake from Thursday's temblor as a result of measuring

equipment placed in Mexico's coastal region about nine months ago.

"We anticipated the quake," said James Brune of the University of California, "and we've got enough equipment there to say it will be the best-recorded major quake ever in terms of recording the motion waves."

In cooperation with the National University of Mexico, 30 measuring sites were selected last year in the state of Guerrero, where previous research at Mexico's National University had suggested the possibility of large earthquakes. (NYT, AP, LAT)

Oil Terminal Damaged in Iraq Raid on Kharg Island

MANAMA, Bahrain — Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal was heavily damaged in an Iraqi bombing raid, but was continuing operations, Gulf-based marine salvage and oil executives said Friday.

A North Korean supertanker, the Son Bong, was damaged in the raid Thursday and was still on fire Friday, the sources said.

There were unconfirmed reports that another supertanker, the Liberian-registered 259,955-ton Atlanticos, also had been hit.

Iraqi officials said in Baghdad that the Kharg Island terminal had been destroyed. But shipping and oil executives in Bahrain, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia said they believed that was an exaggeration.

Crude oil prices rose from 10 to 15 cents a barrel on European spot markets Friday on early reports of the Kharg Island damage. Reuters reported Friday from London.

Thursday's attack was the 10th, and most severe, Iraqi raid on Kharg since an Aug. 15 attack severely damaged a jetty on the eastern side of the island.

The shipping executives said they had received reports that "fireballs and black smoke" could be seen as far as 40 miles (64 kilometers) from Kharg. They said they knew that the Son Bong was on fire but could not tell whether the jetty was burning.

"But we have indications that the island is still operating," said an executive. He would not elaborate. Another shipping source based in Bahrain said: "The Iraqis and the Iranians are playing a cat-and-mouse game with the claims and counterclaims. It would take a lot for the island to be totally destroyed."

A Bahrain-based Japanese oil executive said the terminal had a loading capacity of seven million barrels and that if the worst of the Iraqi damage claims were true, "The Iraqis would still be able to pump two million or three million barrels a day for export."

WORLD BRIEFS

Deng Assails Vietnam on Cambodia

BEIJING (AP) — Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, told Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore on Friday that Vietnam would continue to "gobble up" Cambodia despite an impression that Hanoi had taken a softer line, the official Xinhua news agency reported. Beijing has said it will not normalize its relations with Hanoi until Vietnamese troops are withdrawn from Cambodia. The news agency said Mr. Deng predicted that Vietnam will withdraw only when all resistance forces have been wiped out. He also characterized Vietnamese settlement in Cambodia as "even more vicious" than Israel's efforts to establish towns on the West Bank. China backs a three-part guerrilla coalition in Cambodia.

Diplomats said the remark was intended to rebut a banquet toast Thursday in which Mr. Lee appeared to hint that China should be more conciliatory on the issue. Mr. Lee has emphasized that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations seeks a political solution to Cambodia's troubles rather than a prolonged military conflict. He is visiting Beijing to promote further economic cooperation between China and Singapore.

Agca Boycotts Trial, Wants Meetings

ROME (AP) — Mehmet Ali Agca boycotted Friday the trial on the conspiracy to murder Pope John Paul II, demanding meetings with the pope and with the United Nations secretary-general. Under Italian law, a defendant may choose not to attend his trial.

"I boycott today's session to protest the silence of the Vatican," Mr. Agca said in a letter to Judge Severino Santapichi, who read it at the start of the session. "I want a new meeting with the pope, also with Pérez de Cuellar," he added. Although the pope met with Mr. Agca in his Rome prison on Dec. 27, 1983, to forgive him, Mr. Agca has never met with Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN leader. Mr. Agca, who is serving a life sentence for shooting the pope on May 13, 1981, has turned state's evidence. His testimony has provided the basis for the trial of three Bulgarians and four Turks on charges of complicity in the attack on the pope. Mr. Agca is also being tried on a separate charge of illegally importing the pistol he used in the attack.

Bolivian Miners Refuse to End Strike

LA PAZ (AP) — Thousands of Bolivian mine workers defied back-to-work orders Friday after President Victor Paz Estenssoro decreed a state of siege, banished 144 strike leaders into internal exile and arrested hundreds of other union activists.

But rail service, long-distance telephone communications and oil pipeline deliveries resumed, indicating dwindling support for the 17-day general strike.

At least 520 union officials and strikers were arrested in pre-dawn raids Thursday at union halls and workplaces. They were fasting to protest a wage freeze and other government measures to halt the world's highest annual inflation rate, 14,000 percent.

Churches Assail TV Sex and Violence

NEW YORK (AP) — The National Council of Churches said Friday that sex and violence on television foment "anti-social and aggressive behavior" that seriously threatens the quality of American life.

A special committee of the interdenominational group, releasing results of an investigation, recommended that the U.S. government act to protect the public from what it called "moral pollution" from a dominant influence in modern society.

With "excessive portrayals of violence" steadily increasing, "concerned citizens feel helpless before a media system that is seemingly out of control," the report said. It dealt with films and network and cable television, singing out television as "the most pervasive of all media." It said that the "vicious character" of program content can be reduced without crippling the industry's potential or profits or abridging legitimate freedom of expression.

De Lorean Indicted on Fraud Charges

DETROIT (AP) — A federal grand jury returned a 15-count indictment Friday against John Z. De Lorean, the former automaker, alleging that he defrauded investors of \$8.9 million. U.S. Attorney Joel M. Shere said.

The indictment charged Mr. De Lorean with racketeering and other federal crimes involving mail fraud, wire fraud, interstate transportation of stolen money, income tax evasion and causing false tax returns to be filed, Mr. Shere said.

Mr. De Lorean, who was acquitted in August 1984 of cocaine conspiracy charges, sought protection from creditors in 1982 under Chapter 11 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act when his sports car company in North Ireland faced insolvency. The case was later converted to liquidation under Chapter 7 of the act.

For the Record

President Ronald Reagan was scheduled to visit the Bethesda Naval Medical Center in Maryland on Friday for the first of what the White House called routine tests after his colon cancer surgery in July. (Reuters)

A Chinese Air Force pilot whose bomber crashed in South Korea last month arrived in Taiwan on Friday to claim political asylum. (Reuters)

Panel Backs Textile Import Quota

(Continued from Page 1)

embarrassing defeat on the textile issue.

The political momentum behind the textile bill is attracting potential amendments from lawmakers who want relief from foreign competition for other industries. Supporters of a proposal to limit shoe imports said they would try to add their measure to the textile bill in the House next week, and a similar amendment is expected in the Senate.

The textile issue has leaped to the forefront of the trade debate because U.S. manufacturers have been swamped by a "tremendous flood" of foreign imports in recent years, according to Representative Richard A. Gephardt, a Missouri Democrat who is on the trade subcommittee.

Industry sources say imports

have captured 50 percent of the textile and apparel market, up from 25 percent 10 years ago.

As a result, Mr. O'Neill said, "for the first time, management and the unions are working together" to support a bill setting quotas on textile imports.

Mr. Gephardt said the push for legislation had been enhanced by the fact that many of the countries now penetrating the U.S. textile market deliberately keep out American-made products. "We are not being treated with reciprocity by a number of countries," he said.

Democrats concede that they are promoting the issue partly for political reasons. Mr. Reagan's opposition to a textile bill gives voters the impression that "he doesn't seem to care about these people and their jobs," according to Rep-

resentative Tony L. Coelho of California.

Moreover, Mr. Coelho said, many of the workers whose jobs are affected by textile imports are white males living in Southern states, a voting group that has moved steadily toward the Republican Party in recent elections. "Basically, these people feel they have been taken advantage of by foreign nations," he added. "It's a wonderful issue for us."

From a political standpoint, Democrats say a veto by Mr. Reagan would only highlight the issue and make it even more profitable in terms of votes next year.

The president is expected within a week to announce steps he will take to strengthen exports and right unfair foreign trade practices and to echo his news conference warning earlier this week against a stampede toward protectionism.

Quarterly GNP Estimate Falls Short of Hopes

(Continued from Page 1)

the sharp increase in assemblies of automobiles contributed about 1 percentage point to the third-quarter growth rate.

"While stepped-up growth in output should bolster gains in employment and income during the months ahead, we still face serious economic challenges," Mr. Baldrige said. "Our manufacturing sector remains handicapped by a strong dollar and has yet to regain the vigor it displayed earlier in the expansion."

Other economists were less sanguine about the flash report, saying that the economy will have to grow at a 7.1-percent rate in the last three months for the Reagan administration to achieve its forecast for 3 percent growth for the year.

That growth rate is generally considered necessary to prevent unemployment from rising and to keep the federal budget deficit from growing further.

The flash estimate was below expectations, said Edward Yardeni, chief economist for Prudential Bache securities dealers.

The Commerce Department said it expects consumer and government spending to account for most of the increase in third-quarter growth. Business fixed investment, residential investment and net exports are expected to change little, the agency said. Business inventory investment, which fell in the second quarter, is also expected to decline in the third quarter.

Inflation, measured by the GNP fixed weighted price index which the agency said is, is expected to increase 2.9 percent in the third quarter compared with 3.9 percent in the second, the Commerce Department said.

CHURCH SERVICES

PARIS
ST. JOSEPH'S PARISH for English-speaking Catholics is now at St. Germaine's Church, 24 rue Claude Lorraine, 75014 Paris. Mass: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 p.m., 7 p.m. on Sunday of 18.30 and on Sunday of 10.00, 11.30 and 18.30. Catechism after the 10.00 Mass during the school year. Baptisms and marriages by appointment. The priests, Father Maurice Donnelly and Father Carmel O'Hara, reside at 18, rue Claude Lorraine. Telephone 527 05 09.

PARIS
CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 13 rue du Vieux-Colombier, 75005 Paris. Mass: 9.45 a.m., Rev. A. Somerville. Tel.: 607 67 02.

PARIS SUBURBS
EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 56 rue des Bons-Roisins, Rueil-Malmaison. English speaking, evangelical. All denominations. S.S. 9.45. Worship: 10.45. Other activities. Call Dr. R.C. Thomas, Pastor. 749.15.29.

STOCKHOLM
IMMANUEL CHURCH near city center. Friendly Christian fellowship. Sunday 11.00. Tel.: (08) 31 60 51, 151 225.

EUROPE
UNITARIAN-UNIVERSALIST, worship and activities in Europe. Contact: E.U.I., Steve Dick, Serravallostr. 20, 1271 MC Hugen, The Netherlands. Tel.: (+31) 01 252 55072.

To place an advertisement in this section, please contact: Ms Elizabeth BERWOOD, 181 Ave. Ch.-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel.: 747.12.65.

**Strain
fatigue
and disease**

- a complete and personalized check-up
- an individualized treatment based on the very latest medical bioregeneration techniques
- a magnificent setting on the shores of Lake Geneva at Montreux, climatic resort

Specialty indicated for:
stress, general distress, decrease in physical and mental activity, loss of memory and concentration, obesity, metabolic disorders, organic diseases, general revitalization.

For further information, please contact:
21, rue de Bon-Por
CH-1820 MONTREUX
Tel.: 021 163 51 91 Telex 453 133 edh ch

Bionus Clinique Bon Port
Montreux-Switzerland

Manage your health

Nicaragua Seeks \$375 Million From U.S.

THE HAGUE — Nicaragua asked the International Court of Justice on Friday to order the United States to pay \$375 million for allegedly breaking international law by trying to overthrow the left-Sandinista government.

In his summary of the Nicaraguan position in the U.S.-Nicaragua aggression case, Carlos Argüello, head of the Sandinista legal team at the court, said that "as a consequence of the violation of international law, compensation is due to Nicaragua."

"Nicaragua asks the court to award the sum of \$375 million in compensation from the United States, which reflects the minimum direct damage suffered by Nicaragua as a result of the United States' violations of international law," he said.

Mr. Argüello was referring to the U.S. government's alleged support to the rebels fighting the Managua government. The Reagan administration is saying that only "nonlethal" aid is being given to the rebels.

He also asked the tribunal to rule in clear terms that the United States must "bring to an end" its support to the guerrillas.

In his summation, Mr. Argüello charged that the "policy of the 'big stick' has permeated, and still permeates, the attitude of the United States towards Latin America, a policy that has been applied with particular cruelty to Nicaragua."

The U.S. government has boycotted the proceedings, claiming the Nicaraguan government is using the court as a propaganda forum. It also says that the court, the main judicial arm of the United Nations, has no jurisdiction.

The court, presided over by Judge Nagendra Singh of India, has no enforcement powers and depends on voluntary compliance with its rulings.

Mr. Argüello's presentation occurred after seven days of testimony and arguments before the panel of 15.

After the conclusion of the hearings, the court will examine the testimony, arguments and more than 1,500 pages of documentary evidence submitted by Nicaragua.

A final ruling in the case is not expected for several months.

Problems of Jurisdiction

Earlier, Richard Bernstein of *The New York Times* reported from The Hague:

Earlier this week, the judges, seated in black robes under a row of stained-glass windows and glimmering chandeliers, heard Nicaragua's finance minister, William Huper, catalogue millions of dollars worth of economic damage to his country due, he contended, to U.S. support for the anti-government forces.

Then one judge — and only one judge — asked a series of polite but pointed questions. Among them



David MacMichael, right, a former analyst for the CIA testifying at the World Court. At left is Abram Chayes, a member of the Nicaraguan legal team and Harvard law professor.

was this: The government of El Salvador claims that guerrillas in that country, many of whom are supported by Nicaragua, have caused disastrous economic losses. If Nicaragua is indeed supporting the insurgents in El Salvador, the judge asked, is it responsible for economic damage there?

The judge who has pursued the possibility that Nicaragua is doing El Salvador what it claims the United States is doing to it — which is denied by all the Nicaraguan witnesses — is Stephen M. Schwebel, the only American jurist on the World Court and, in most cases, the only judge who seemed inclined this time to question Nicaragua's witnesses on anything other than a small detail here or a point of clarification there.

Judge Schwebel is a long-standing member of the *fraternal* of international lawyers whose highest and most visible center is the International Court of Justice, at the World Court is formally known.

By its very nature, the court makes a country like the United States, with its tradition of judicial independence, more vulnerable than other countries.

"It can certainly be said that those states that have adhered to the court's compulsory jurisdiction are at a comparative disadvantage," Judge Schwebel said at the start of the current case, "because the states that have adhered can be summoned to the court to account for their actions."

Nicaragua is using mostly American lawyers, calling largely on American witnesses and using evidence drawn from public American

records and newspapers to sue the United States before a judicial panel made up, with the exception of Judge Schwebel, of non-Americans, some of whom come from countries with very different views than the United States.

The proceedings Monday, for example, produced the spectacle of a former analyst for the Central Intelligence Agency, David MacMichael, at the coxing of Abram Chayes, a Harvard law professor, describing in detail to judges from Poland, China, India and other countries operations of the intelligence apparatus of the United States.

Of the 15 judges on the court, only 7 — the Japanese, the British, the Norwegian, the Nigerian, the Senegalese, the Indian and the American — come from among the 44 countries that can be brought to the court by other countries. This is because unless a country agrees in advance to the jurisdiction of the court, no other country can bring a case against it here. The Reagan administration is boycotting only the current proceedings.

The UN General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently, choose the judges from a list of candidates nominated by government-appointed national groups of law experts.

"Many countries judge others at the World Court, but they do not allow themselves to be judged," an expert on international law, who asked not to be identified, said. Those countries are Algeria, China, France, the Soviet Union, Poland, Italy, Brazil and Argentina.

In its more than 60 years, the World Court has resolved numerous commercial or boundary disputes, generally between countries that wanted to end disagreements but, because of political pressures, did not feel they could make compromises. Thus they agreed to have the court impose a settlement.

But, Judge Schwebel said, "there's a sense of disappointment among the supporters of international adjudication in the record of the court, mainly because relatively few international disputes are submitted to it."

"We have the paradox," he said, "of a world bursting with international disputes and, at times, this court has had almost nothing to do."

records and newspapers to sue the United States before a judicial panel made up, with the exception of Judge Schwebel, of non-Americans, some of whom come from countries with very different views than the United States.

The proceedings Monday, for example, produced the spectacle of a former analyst for the Central Intelligence Agency, David MacMichael, at the coxing of Abram Chayes, a Harvard law professor, describing in detail to judges from Poland, China, India and other countries operations of the intelligence apparatus of the United States.

Of the 15 judges on the court, only 7 — the Japanese, the British, the Norwegian, the Nigerian, the Senegalese, the Indian and the American — come from among the 44 countries that can be brought to the court by other countries. This is because unless a country agrees in advance to the jurisdiction of the court, no other country can bring a case against it here. The Reagan administration is boycotting only the current proceedings.

The UN General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently, choose the judges from a list of candidates nominated by government-appointed national groups of law experts.

"Many countries judge others at the World Court, but they do not allow themselves to be judged," an expert on international law, who asked not to be identified, said. Those countries are Algeria, China, France, the Soviet Union, Poland, Italy, Brazil and Argentina.

In its more than 60 years, the World Court has resolved numerous commercial or boundary disputes, generally between countries that wanted to end disagreements but, because of political pressures, did not feel they could make compromises. Thus they agreed to have the court impose a settlement.

But, Judge Schwebel said, "there's a sense of disappointment among the supporters of international adjudication in the record of the court, mainly because relatively few international disputes are submitted to it."

"We have the paradox," he said, "of a world bursting with international disputes and, at times, this court has had almost nothing to do."

Senate Backs Legalization Of Many Aliens in U.S.

By Mary Thornton

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate has approved a landmark revision of U.S. immigration laws that would grant amnesty to those who entered the country illegally before Jan. 1, 1980, and provide civil and criminal penalties for employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens.

The vote Thursday, after seven days of debate, was 69-30.

The legislation now moves to the House, where a Judiciary subcommittee began hearings last week on its version.

The Senate approved immigration packages in 1982 and 1983. The House passed a companion bill last year, but it died in conference committee in the final days of the Congress.

This year, the House Judiciary Committee chairman, Peter W. Rodino Jr., Democrat of New Jersey, has become the chief sponsor of the House bill and has promised a timely hearing process.

But the House majority leader, Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas, predicted Thursday that the bill would not make it to the House floor until next year.

The most controversial portion of the bill is a program to admit up to 350,000 foreign agricultural workers to pick perishable fruits and vegetables.

In its revised form, the bill calls for the program to end in three years unless Congress renews it. The foreign-workers program originally was proposed by Senator Pete Wilson, Republican of California.

Mr. Rodino said that he opposes the provision and will work to keep it out of the House bill.

Under the Senate bill, employers found to have hired illegal aliens could face criminal penalties including six-month prison sentences and fines of up to \$10,000 per alien worker.

The Senate adopted an amendment by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, allowing Congress to phase out the sanctions after three years if the General Accounting Office finds that they result in "widespread" discrimination against Hispanics and others of foreign descent who are in the United States legally.

A program would be guaranteed within three years to legalize the status of illegal aliens who have lived continuously in the United States since Jan. 1, 1980. The government would provide up to \$3 billion in funding to the states over six years to offset the costs of social services to the newly legalized aliens.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service has estimated that more than two million aliens could obtain legalized status under the Senate bill. Many more would qualify under the House bill, which would give legal status to aliens who entered the country before Jan. 1, 1982.

Senate Panel Votes Farm Bill

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Agriculture Committee has approved a four-year farm bill that drew an immediate warning of a presidential veto over its cost.

The measure would run about \$11 billion over a budget limit of \$34.8 billion, according to the Congressional Budget Office, and as much as \$19 billion over by Agriculture Department calculations.

The panel voted, 10-6, to send the bill to the floor after debating for months over loan levels for farm-price supports and provisions to protect farmers' income.

The key break came when the committee voted, 10-7, for an amendment by Senator John Melcher, Democrat of Montana, to freeze direct subsidy payments to farmers at current levels for four years. The administration has opposed the freeze, which analysts say would cost another \$1 billion.

The bill generally would lower price-support loan rates for wheat, corn, cotton, rice, peanuts and sugar while holding the income-subsidy payments at current levels. Wheat farmers would get to vote for mandatory production controls.

The key break came when the committee voted, 10-7, for an amendment by Senator John Melcher, Democrat of Montana, to freeze direct subsidy payments to farmers at current levels for four years. The administration has opposed the freeze, which analysts say would cost another \$1 billion.

The bill generally would lower price-support loan rates for wheat, corn, cotton, rice, peanuts and sugar while holding the income-subsidy payments at current levels. Wheat farmers would get to vote for mandatory production controls.

The key break came when the committee voted, 10-7, for an amendment by Senator John Melcher, Democrat of Montana, to freeze direct subsidy payments to farmers at current levels for four years. The administration has opposed the freeze, which analysts say would cost another \$1 billion.

The bill generally would lower price-support loan rates for wheat, corn, cotton, rice, peanuts and sugar while holding the income-subsidy payments at current levels. Wheat farmers would get to vote for mandatory production controls.

The key break came when the committee voted, 10-7, for an amendment by Senator John Melcher, Democrat of Montana, to freeze direct subsidy payments to farmers at current levels for four years. The administration has opposed the freeze, which analysts say would cost another \$1 billion.

The bill generally would lower price-support loan rates for wheat, corn, cotton, rice, peanuts and sugar while holding the income-subsidy payments at current levels. Wheat farmers would get to vote for mandatory production controls.

The key break came when the committee voted, 10-7, for an amendment by Senator John Melcher, Democrat of Montana, to freeze direct subsidy payments to farmers at current levels for four years. The administration has opposed the freeze, which analysts say would cost another \$1 billion.

The bill generally would lower price-support loan rates for wheat, corn, cotton, rice, peanuts and sugar while holding the income-subsidy payments at current levels. Wheat farmers would get to vote for mandatory production controls.

The key break came when the committee voted, 10-7, for an amendment by Senator John Melcher, Democrat of Montana, to freeze direct subsidy payments to farmers at current levels for four years. The administration has opposed the freeze, which analysts say would cost another \$1 billion.

The bill generally would lower price-support loan rates for wheat, corn, cotton, rice, peanuts and sugar while holding the income-subsidy payments at current levels. Wheat farmers would get to vote for mandatory production controls.

Reagan Will Emphasize SDI In Gorbachev Talks, Aide Says

By Bernard Weinraub

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A senior White House official says that President Ronald Reagan plans to make his space-based defense program a central theme of his meeting in November with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

The official said Thursday that Mr. Reagan would seek to center the discussions on the Strategic Defense Initiative, rather than on nuclear offensive weapons.

"We will tell them that there is a new technology here which may give us a different way of doing things better," the official said. He said Mr. Reagan would "point out that the underlying premises on which offensive deterrence is founded has been undermined."

The comments, during a briefing made in plain that the president was adamant about not negotiating a deal with the Soviet Union on space weapons.

In a news conference Tuesday, Mr. Reagan ruled out any deal by which the United States would forgo development and testing of the space-based system in exchange for deep cuts in Soviet offensive nuclear missiles.

The senior White House official said the president would seek to discuss a "strategy that defends and does not threaten anyone."

"He will say, 'Will it not be better to adopt a system that does not involve any threats at all?'" the aide said.

In focusing on the space-based approach, Mr. Reagan will move away from the limitation of offensive weapons, the traditional concern of arms control.

The Strategic Defense Initiative, which would rely mostly on space-based weapons to shoot down incoming missiles, has become the Russians' chief target in the Geneva arms negotiations, which reopened Thursday.

ABM Fact Questioned

David Hoffman of *The Washington Post* reported from Washington: In his briefing Thursday, the senior administration official also said that a major Soviet arms buildup raises serious questions about the value of the 1972 treaty that bans most defensive strategic weapons.

The aide said "it might be wise" to modify the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty in the years after President Reagan leaves office.

The United States "simply may not be able to deal adequately with its defense" given the scale of the Soviet buildup, the official said.

When combined with what the United States believes to be Soviet "violations of that treaty," the aide said, its value is "very much in question."

The official said the current level of research on the missile defense program could continue for several years with existing treaty restraints, as Mr. Reagan has pledged to do.

The United States believes some testing of the space-based program is permitted under the treaty, the official said. That position is challenged by the Russians and by some American specialists.

The ABM treaty bans tests of any space-based or air-based anti-missile system or component of a system, and precludes the introduction of new technology without new negotiations.

The official said the Soviets have expressed interest in revising some aspects of the 1972 treaty. Another official said later this interest by Moscow was clearly designed to limit U.S. testing of the Reagan space-based defense program, not to permit testing of it.

The air force has another satellite, Solar Max, that was launched in 1980.

Solar Max imagery covers a smaller area of the sun's surface, one scientist said, and lacks the historic data base associated with the Solwind experiment.

Several scientists familiar with Solwind and Solar Max said Thursday that they were "different, but complementary."

"It would be wrong to say they were redundant," a scientist added. Another criticized Pentagon assertions that Solwind was defunct as "hardly trustworthy."

Mr. MacQueen, whose organization designed Solar Max and runs it for the air force, said that the continuous observations of the Solwind satellite, stretching from a period of maximum solar activity in 1980 through minimal activity recently, were very valuable.

He said the data has been sought by the air force to determine the effect of the sun's surface activities on the upper atmosphere and particularly on telecommunications.

The Pentagon acknowledged Friday that a scientific satellite used as the target for an anti-satellite weapon last week was still providing some useful information at the time of its destruction, *The Associated Press* reported from Washington.

[Robert B. Sims, the Pentagon's chief spokesman, nonetheless defended the selection of the Solwind satellite as the target for the anti-satellite weapon, saying it was definitely failing and was "expected to expire at any time."

Mr. Sims said, "Termination of satellite support would have been required in early 1987 in any event. But the fact is, we expected it to expire at any time."

Solwind became the target for the anti-satellite test after the original target, an instrumented balloon, became plagued with technical problems.

The tests Thursday grew out of acrimonious sparring that followed the U.S. invasion of Grenada 23 months ago, when the Pentagon refused to allow news coverage of the initial assault on the island.

Last year, the Pentagon announced that it would establish a pooling system in which selected reporters would cover an engagement and share the information with other members of the media.

In the Kentucky test, army and air force troops "rescued" a mythical Latin American nation seemingly modeled after Grenada and Nicaragua. It bore little likeness to a test last April, during an exercise in Honduras, which was disclosed to the public almost before it began.

Pentagon officials said they were pleased with Thursday's test. "This time, in contrast to the last one, I think things are proceeding as planned," said Colonel Dante A. Camia, who supervised the news operation.

He conceded that the second trial was far less ambitious than the effort in April, which involved overseas travel and complicated logistics and communications.

The 20-hour test Thursday, in which 12 reporters observed maneuvers by 4,000 troops of the

army's elite 101st Airborne Division, went smoothly.

The maneuver involved an American invasion of a mythical country, Sanna, run by an unpopular Marxist government that was

holding U.S. medical students hostage.

The students were rescued and U.S. forces stayed on to "stabilize" the country and repel forces from a neighboring Marxist nation.

The tests Thursday grew out of acrimonious sparring that followed the U.S. invasion of Grenada 23 months ago, when the Pentagon refused to allow news coverage of the initial assault on the island.

Last year, the Pentagon announced that it would establish a pooling system in which selected reporters would cover an engagement and share the information with other members of the media.

In the Kentucky test, army and air force troops "rescued" a mythical Latin American nation seemingly modeled after Grenada and Nicaragua. It bore little likeness to a test last April, during an exercise in Honduras, which was disclosed to the public almost before it began.

Pentagon officials said they were pleased with Thursday's test. "This time, in contrast to the last one, I think things are proceeding as planned," said Colonel Dante A. Camia, who supervised the news operation.

He conceded that the second trial was far less ambitious than the effort in April, which involved overseas travel and complicated logistics and communications.

The 20-hour test Thursday, in which 12 reporters observed maneuvers by 4,000 troops of the

army's elite 101st Airborne Division, went smoothly.

The maneuver involved an American invasion of a mythical country, Sanna, run by an unpopular Marxist government that was

holding U.S. medical students hostage.

The students were rescued and U.S. forces stayed on to "stabilize" the country and repel forces from a neighboring Marxist nation.

The tests Thursday grew out of acrimonious sparring that followed the U.S. invasion of Grenada 23 months ago, when the Pentagon refused to allow news coverage of the initial assault on the island.

Last year, the Pentagon announced that it would establish a pooling system in which selected reporters would cover an engagement and share the information with other members of the media.

In the Kentucky test, army and air force troops "rescued" a mythical Latin American nation seemingly modeled after Grenada and Nicaragua. It bore little likeness to a test last April, during an exercise in Honduras, which was disclosed to the public almost before it began.

Pentagon officials said they were pleased with Thursday's test. "This time, in contrast to the last one, I think things are proceeding as planned," said Colonel Dante A. Camia, who supervised the news operation.

He conceded that the second trial was far less ambitious than the effort in April, which involved overseas travel and complicated logistics and communications.

The 20-hour test Thursday, in which 12 reporters observed maneuvers by 4,000 troops of the

army's elite 101st Airborne Division, went smoothly.

The maneuver involved an American invasion of a mythical country, Sanna, run by an unpopular Marxist government that was

holding U.S. medical students hostage.

The students were rescued and U.S. forces stayed on to "stabilize" the country and repel forces from a neighboring Marxist nation.

The tests Thursday grew out of acrimonious sparring that followed the U.S. invasion of Grenada 23 months ago, when the Pentagon refused to allow news coverage of the initial assault on the island.

Last year, the Pentagon announced that it would establish a pooling system in which selected reporters would cover an engagement and share the information with other members of the media.

In the Kentucky test, army and air force troops "rescued" a mythical Latin American nation seemingly modeled after Grenada and Nicaragua. It bore little likeness to a test last April, during an exercise in Honduras, which was disclosed to the public almost before it began.

Pentagon officials said they were pleased with Thursday's test. "This time, in contrast to the last one, I think things are proceeding as planned," said Colonel Dante A. Camia, who supervised the news operation.

He conceded that the second trial was far less ambitious than the effort in April, which involved overseas travel and complicated logistics and communications.

The 20-hour test Thursday, in which 12 reporters observed maneuvers by 4,000 troops of the

army's elite 101st Airborne Division, went smoothly.

The maneuver involved an American invasion of a mythical country, Sanna, run by an unpopular Marxist government that was

holding U.S. medical students hostage.

The students were rescued and U.S. forces stayed on to "stabilize" the country and repel forces from a neighboring Marxist nation.

The tests Thursday grew out of acrimonious sparring that followed the U.S. invasion of Grenada 23 months ago, when the Pentagon refused to allow news coverage of the initial assault on the island.

Last year, the Pentagon announced that it would establish a pooling system in which selected reporters would cover an engagement and share the information with other members of the media.

In the Kentucky test, army and air force troops "rescued" a mythical Latin American nation seemingly modeled after Grenada and Nicaragua. It bore little likeness to a test last April, during an exercise in Honduras, which was disclosed to the public almost before it began.

Pentagon officials said they were pleased with Thursday's test. "This time, in contrast to the last one, I think things are proceeding as planned," said Colonel Dante A. Camia, who supervised the news operation.

He conceded that the second trial was far less ambitious than the effort in April, which involved overseas travel and complicated logistics and communications.

The 20-hour test Thursday, in which 12 reporters observed maneuvers by 4,000 troops of the

army's elite 101st Airborne Division, went smoothly.

The maneuver involved an American invasion of a mythical country, Sanna, run by an unpopular Marxist government that was

holding U.S. medical students hostage.

The students were rescued and U.S. forces stayed on to "stabilize" the country and repel forces from a neighboring Marxist nation.

The tests Thursday grew out of acrimonious sparring that followed the U.S. invasion of Grenada 23 months ago, when the Pentagon refused to allow news coverage of the initial assault on the island.

Last year, the Pentagon announced that it would establish a pooling system in which selected reporters would cover an engagement and share the information with other members of the media.

In the Kentucky test, army and air force troops "rescued" a mythical Latin American nation seemingly modeled after Grenada and Nicaragua. It bore little likeness to a test last April, during an exercise in Honduras, which was disclosed to the public almost before it began.

Pentagon officials said they were pleased with Thursday's test. "This time, in contrast to the last one, I think things are proceeding as planned," said Colonel Dante A. Camia, who supervised the news operation.

He conceded that the second trial was far less ambitious than the effort in April, which involved overseas travel and complicated logistics and communications.

The 20-hour test Thursday, in which 12 reporters observed maneuvers by 4,000 troops of the

army's elite 101st Airborne Division, went smoothly.

The maneuver involved an American invasion of a mythical country, Sanna, run by an unpopular Marxist government that was

holding U.S. medical students hostage.

The students were rescued and U.S. forces stayed on to "stabilize" the country and repel forces from a neighboring Marxist nation.

The tests Thursday grew out of acrimonious sparring that followed the U.S. invasion of Grenada 23 months ago, when the Pentagon refused to allow news coverage of the initial assault on the island.

Last year, the Pentagon announced that it would establish a pooling system in which selected reporters would cover an engagement and share the information with other members of the media.

In the Kentucky test, army and air force troops "rescued" a mythical Latin American nation seemingly modeled after Grenada and Nicaragua. It bore little likeness to a test last April, during an exercise in Honduras, which was disclosed to the public almost before it began.

Pentagon officials said they were pleased with Thursday's test. "This time, in contrast to the last one, I think things are proceeding as planned," said Colonel Dante A. Camia, who supervised the news operation.

He conceded that the second trial was far less ambitious than the effort in April, which involved overseas travel and complicated logistics and communications.

The 20-hour test Thursday, in which 12 reporters observed maneuvers by 4,000 troops of the

army's elite 101st Airborne Division, went smoothly.

The maneuver involved an American invasion of a mythical country, Sanna, run by an unpopular Marxist government that was

holding U.S. medical students hostage.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

America, Debtor Nation

The Commerce Department took official notice this week of a symbolic event in America's economic life. Some time a few months ago, it has now been confirmed, U.S. public and private investments abroad no longer exceeded the value of foreign holdings of the country's public and private assets. In that sense, America became a debtor nation.

Joining the ranks of the world's Micawbers has no immediate consequence for the American people. There is no debtor's prison for nations. The change in status should not cause the country to hold its head less high in the councils of nations, even if, as expected, the United States displaces Brazil as the world's largest debtor. Nor is it in any way likely that foreign investors will suddenly liquidate their U.S. holdings, leaving the United States scrambling to pay off its foreign debts.

The significance of the debt measure is that it takes broad account of the U.S. economic position vis-à-vis the rest of the world. As President Reagan suggested at his press conference on Tuesday, the merchandise trade deficit, the focal point of recent concern, does not tell the whole story. The United States could afford to go on importing far more goods — shoes, dresses, tape recorders, automobiles and so on — than it is able to export if that merchandise imbalance were offset by

surpluses in service exports or returns from U.S. investments abroad. The trouble, which the president did not acknowledge, is that the huge merchandise deficits have overwhelmed surpluses in the service accounts. As a result, America has been amassing foreign debt.

The cost of paying interest and other returns to the foreign holders of that debt further aggravates the current balance-of-payments problem, since the United States can no longer depend on net returns from its foreign investments to help offset trade deficits. In the long term, that means that the country may have to sacrifice some of its standard of living to finance its foreign obligations.

As Mr. Reagan observed, the United States grew and prospered as a debtor nation in the 19th century, when it imported huge amounts of foreign capital and labor to exploit its enormous resource base — an investment that paid off handsomely both in America and abroad. The difference now is that capital formation at home has not, at least so far, been commensurate with the inflow of foreign capital. Instead much of the recent foreign borrowing has gone to finance private consumption through tax cuts, and public consumption through government spending. In a very real sense, the country is borrowing from its future.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

AIDS: A Plague to Throw Big Money At

By Ilene Barth

NEW YORK — Doctors know relatively little about AIDS. That is a fact. The number of cases of acquired immune deficiency syndrome has doubled annually since the disease was first diagnosed in the United States. That, too, is a fact.

If the current rate of increase continued, the entire American population would be wiped out in 15 years. That is speculation.

No one wants the public to panic — not the AIDS researchers, not government officials, not the victims, not the media. We are in cahoots for what appears a noble purpose. We are conspiring to keep the public calm.

Now for the good news. Most AIDS authorities believe that the rate of spread will slow down considerably — although not in the next year or two. They believe this because blood screening has virtually eliminated AIDS-contaminated blood from blood banks, and freewheeling sex appears to be a waning sport.

Call it panic. Call it self-preservation. The segment of society that has so far been most vulnerable to AIDS is wary. Homosexual men are choosing partners and practices with greater care. So are single women.

There are no guarantees. AIDS is a disease that can be sexually transmitted by someone who does not know that he or she is afflicted. Husbands

have given AIDS to their wives; babies have been born with it. One group that does not seem to be panicked by AIDS should be hysterical over it: junkies. Shared needles put heroin addicts at great risk. Even

Rights of privacy may need to yield to restrictive measures to prevent the spread of this new plague.

people with little sympathy for addicts must realize that addicts can spread AIDS sexually or in utero.

Stopping the sexual transmission of AIDS would seem a herculean endeavor in itself. But now some of the good people of Queens and of Kokomo, Indiana, and of a thousand elsewhere are worried about wiping the tears of an AIDS-infected classmate of their child, or having their child share a Coke with an AIDS child.

It is not a crazy worry. The virus has been found in tears and saliva. Doctors assure us that all the cases so far traced originated via blood-

sharing or intimate sexual contact. Those who kissed presumably went further, so no one can say certainly that a kiss is dangerous, or a shared straw. The good health of family members (who are not spouses) of AIDS victims is the best news, so far.

Still, we are not talking about a common cold. We are talking about an incurable, fatal disease. If I had an AIDS-afflicted child, I would not want him or her in school exposed to the countless minor infections that could be fatal to an AIDS child. I would rather have my child at home or in a quarantined learning situation while I prayed for doctors to come up with a cure.

Some children are diagnosed as pre-AIDS. In the few years since the disease has come to light, some pre-AIDS children have succumbed to it, others have not — so far. Are all infectious? No one knows.

Blood tests can now establish whether a person has AIDS, has developed anti-AIDS virus (presumably from exposure to the AIDS virus) or is AIDS-free. Doctors do not yet know the full significance of anti-AIDS virus, but individuals have the right to know if they currently run some or no risk of the disease. It might be wise to have all Americans

tested and informed of the results. Health insurers probably should not be privy to results, lest premiums skyrocket for the "maybes."

Public health planners could use more complete statistical data.

Whether an AIDS child or pre-AIDS child should attend school, whether an AIDS adult should be able to work in medicine, in dentistry or in a restaurant should not be matters for courts to decide. These are not civil rights issues (however much compassion we may feel for victims); but matters of public health. Rights of individual privacy may need to yield to restrictive measures to prevent the spread of this new plague.

Quarantine as public policy ought not to be considered lightly. We need to know more about AIDS as quickly as possible. It is a threat that the government should throw money at.

More researchers need to look through the microscope and beyond it, at the disease and at the healthy. And research must extend beyond the United States — particularly to Zaire, where AIDS is rampant.

There have been 13,228 confirmed cases in the United States. The death toll rises daily. AIDS — or our ignorance about its potential — may be the most potent threat our nation faces. Where is our defense against it?

Newsday

'Star Wars': Newfangled Boomerang

By David S. Broder

LOS ANGELES — Some people think President Reagan is right about the dangers of trade protectionism. Others agree with him about the virtues of his Strategic Defense Initiative, the anti-nuclear missile program. But he can hardly be right about both, because the argument he uses to justify one is flatly contradicted by the rationale for the other.

He says you cannot build trade barriers at your borders without inviting retaliation. But you can erect a nuclear fence in space and no one should mind. That does not compute.

At his first formal news conference since his summer illness, Mr. Reagan said on Tuesday that protectionism is dangerous because it invites retaliation by trading partners. History is on his side. As he said, the most protectionist measure in recent American history, the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act, was so disruptive of international trade that historians assign a substantial blame for the Great Depression that began in 1929.

In another breath, Mr. Reagan rebutted the critics of "star wars" who contend that it will spread the arms race to the heavens. Not so, said the president. If research and testing show the incredibly intricate anti-missile shield to be feasible, why then all nations, including the Soviet Union, will see that nuclear weapons are futile and will agree to eliminate existing atomic arsenals.

It is a nice dream, but it is contradicted by history and psychology. What Mr. Reagan said about trade applies equally to the arms race. "Protectionism is a two-way street."

He compared "star wars" to gas masks and anti-aircraft guns. "We outlawed poison gas in 1925," he said, "everyone kept their gas mask. I think of this weapon as a kind of gas mask." But the analogy is wrong, because there has been no prior agreement to outlaw nuclear missiles, nor is one in sight.

The anti-aircraft gun analogy, which he used to emphasize that the SDI is purely defensive, proves the opposite of what Mr. Reagan contends. The development of ever better anti-aircraft guns did not stop the production of bombers. It accelerated their improvement. Nations respond to rivals' improvements in defensive weapons by speeding the development of offensive weapons.

The introduction of radar-guided computerized anti-aircraft weapons (some firing heat-seeking ground-to-air missiles) did not faze the leaders of the U.S. Strategic Air Command or their Soviet counterparts. Instead it spurred them to build faster, sleeker bombers capable of baffling or evading the enemy defenses. If Mr. Reagan were right about the psychology of "star wars," the United States would not be developing the Stealth bomber or any other weapons system designed to overcome the latest advances in Soviet defensive technology.

The trade analogy holds: Defensive measures invite retaliation. Some may think it unfair to compare international trade and the nuclear arms race, or draw a parallel between the balance of payments and the balance of terror. But they are alike.

It is no accident that the word "retaliation" applies in both trade discussions and arms control. The essential political psychology is the same. When a sovereign nation sees its vital interests threatened by actions of a rival, its almost inevitable tendency is to increase its own effort, not to back off. No one can imagine that the Soviet Union is less chauvinistic about strategic weapons than Japan is about trade.

Japan and other countries with whom the United States has an unfavorable balance of trade survive only because of their ability to tap international markets. If the United States imposes tariffs or quotas on their products, they must respond. No matter that their own behavior may well justify such action on America's part. If it acts, they must react. Similarly with the Soviet Union and strategic arms. Ever since World War II brought massive losses to the Russian people, the first principle of the Soviet government has been to assure its military parity, if not superiority. To suppose that the Soviet Union will respond to the SDI, which has the avowed aim of nullifying the Soviet nuclear threat, with anything except a redoubled effort to increase the credibility of that nuclear attack force is to imagine the impossible.

That is the huge hole in President Reagan's argument. He got away with it in his Sept. 17 press conference, but Mikhail Gorbachev is not likely to be as indulgent. Somebody has to give the president a better argument than the gas mask analogy to use in Geneva in November — or better yet, a more plausible position to defend. You can't attack trade protectionism and defend "star wars" without bumping into yourself.

The Washington Post

LETTER

Citizens and Nationals

Alexander Reinhardt (Letters, Sept. 11) makes up a fairy tale when he says naturalized Americans cannot legally give their nationality as American. Under the 14th Amendment of the Constitution, U.S. citizens are all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and there should be no doubt whatever in anyone's mind that the nationality of all U.S. citizens is American.

U.S. nationals are persons, including native inhabitants of American Samoa, who have a right to U.S. passports — because in one way or another they owe allegiance to the United States or are subject to U.S. jurisdiction — but are not U.S. citizens.

GUSTAVO BARRERA, Villars-sur-Glâne, Switzerland.

Protectionism Could Explode A Debt Bomb

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — The "mindless stampede" against protectionism" against which President Reagan warned at his news conference on Tuesday probably would be aimed mostly at Japan — but the Latin American debtor nations could well be among its major victims, with grim consequences for Latin democracy, hemispheric security and the U.S. banking system.

These Latin nations, moreover, are already in deep trouble, belying glib assurances that the "debt crisis" has been eliminated by austerity measures and loan "restructuring." Even Mexico, which had been the regional leader in harsh self-disciplinary measures — most recently a new devaluation of the peso since mid-term elections last summer — had announced before this week's catastrophic earthquake that it would require \$2 billion to \$3 billion in new foreign loans in 1986. Yet Mexico's foreign debt had risen from \$90.6 billion in 1983 to \$95.2 billion today.

Some U.S. bankers were saying that, despite its efforts, Mexico had not sufficiently improved its economic structure and practices to warrant the new loans, and that further austerity measures, under the supervision of the International Monetary Fund, would have to be imposed before new loans could be granted. But the real question may have been whether Mexico could sustain the unpopular steps it already had taken.

Fidel Castro, meanwhile, is actively urging Latin nations to repudiate their debts. None of them seem likely to take this advice — but they might, if public resistance to austerity and economic recession becomes sufficiently heated.

The precarious position of the debtors will become downright dangerous if the United States, under the domestic political pressure of the biggest trade deficit in its history, "stampedes" to conventional protectionism. That is a live threat, given the job losses and declining industries that the trade deficit represents, and with a congressional election year coming up.

Protectionist measures would restrict, first, the ability of these debtor nations to export their goods and commodities to the United States, and thus to earn what they need to repay their debts and expand their own economies and living standards — already restricted by austerity measures like high internal interest rates, increased taxes, reduced government spending and lower wages.

If the Latin nations cannot export and expand their economies, moreover, they cannot afford to import from the United States — a necessity if the U.S. trade deficit is to be reduced.

Worse, as Latin economies stagnate, as the living standards of Latin peoples decline and while these nations remain net exporters of badly needed capital to pay exorbitant interest on foreign loans (few of them have any present prospect of repaying principal), they may not be able to contain the potential for political upheaval.

Whether the result was revolt on the left or repression from the right, or both, democracy would suffer, with damage to regional stability and U.S. security. If a radical and anti-American government emerged in Mexico, the New York



States, under the domestic political pressure of the biggest trade deficit in its history, "stampedes" to conventional protectionism. That is a live threat, given the job losses and declining industries that the trade deficit represents, and with a congressional election year coming up.

Protectionist measures would restrict, first, the ability of these debtor nations to export their goods and commodities to the United States, and thus to earn what they need to repay their debts and expand their own economies and living standards — already restricted by austerity measures like high internal interest rates, increased taxes, reduced government spending and lower wages.

If the Latin nations cannot export and expand their economies, moreover, they cannot afford to import from the United States — a necessity if the U.S. trade deficit is to be reduced.

Worse, as Latin economies stagnate, as the living standards of Latin peoples decline and while these nations remain net exporters of badly needed capital to pay exorbitant interest on foreign loans (few of them have any present prospect of repaying principal), they may not be able to contain the potential for political upheaval.

Whether the result was revolt on the left or repression from the right, or both, democracy would suffer, with damage to regional stability and U.S. security. If a radical and anti-American government emerged in Mexico, the New York

investment banker Felix Rohatyn recently pointed out in a speech to the Southern Governors' Association, it would pose "a greater potential security problem for the U.S. than anything that is likely to happen in El Salvador or Nicaragua."

And if a Latin government repudiated its debt to win domestic political support — which might force other governments to do the same — the U.S. banking system could be shaken. U.S. banks hold about a third of the \$350-billion Latin debt, some to an extent that exceeds their capital.

These dangers are real, but so is the tide of protectionism that Mr. Reagan warned against. Thus, easing the debt burden on these nations is more urgent than ever, before protectionist steps can make their debt problems unmanageable. Mr. Rohatyn urged what seems clearly to be in the long-term self-interest of the United States and the banks: that they stretch out shorter-term Latin loans to 25 or 30 years and cut interest rates drastically, in return for World Bank guarantees of the loan principal and regulatory relief for the short-term losses they would suffer.

There is less profit in such a course, but a lot more security for everyone involved — the Latin debtors, who are also the most important Latin democracies, the United States, the individual banks and the people and businesses that depend on those banks' stability.

The New York Times

Serious Textbooks, Please

American textbook war has taken a new turn. Only a few years ago the creationists were on the attack. Mel and Norma Gabler, the Texan couple who have made a career of reviewing textbooks, inspired Texas in 1974 to require that high school biology textbooks mention evolution as "only one of several explanations of the origins of mankind." To that command, textbook publishers sat up and saluted. Texas purchases textbooks on a statewide basis, with the second highest number of students of any state, it is a huge market.

But last summer the Texas board of education voted 23 to 12 to repeal the one-of-several-explanations rule. And two weeks ago California's board of education rejected more than 20 textbooks. The state superintendent of public instruction, elected in 1982 on a back-to-basics platform, charged publishers with "watering down books and lowering standards because they think that's what the market wants," and he promised more rejections. "It's not just science books. It's history, literature," California buys 11 percent of America's textbooks; it

is the one market that is bigger than Texas. It is dismaying to see political officials in the business of textbook selection and editing; however good their intentions, the results too often make education insipid. Consider the school boards that try to keep pupils from reading "Huckleberry Finn," or the company that took "ice cream" out of the title of a short story because it seemed to advocate junk food.

But if there is going to be intervention, then it should be based on the principles that California seems to be acting on. The Californians are not trying to impose their personal views but rather to apply rigorous intellectual tests to the textbooks. Are they accurate? Do they fairly and fully represent the best of human learning? Or do they suppress or misrepresent scientific theory in order to curry favor with particular political constituencies?

The textbook war is not over, but this latest turn in it is welcome for telling publishers that publishing intellectually rigorous texts is, in the long run, the best way to do business.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

Reagan Overrides the Doubters

It was reassuring to hear President Reagan state so emphatically again that the SDI is not negotiable during its research and development phase. The president has been persistently let down by his bureaucracy, mostly in the State Department. Some members of the negotiating team at Geneva are also to blame.

These officials have been determined to turn the SDI program into a bargaining chip. They have misrepresented the president all along. This official subversion in the administration goes deeper, by casting doubts on the technical feasibility of the SDI program when all the available achievements of the last two years show its increasing potential.

— The Times (London).

FROM OUR SEPT. 21 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: China Seeking U.S. Support

PARIS — Again and again evidence has been offered that these are the days of American opportunity in China. It is regarded as unfortunate by many that the traditional policy of the United States compels the most cautious consideration of China's manifest desire to find a supporter in her struggle for advancement and security. At any rate the American public is doubtless prepared for the news that the visit of Prince Tsai-Hsun to the United States is generally regarded in China as of greater importance than the official announcements would indicate. It is intimated in Peking that the two purposes of the prince's visit are to sound Washington relative to "an alliance or the closest understanding," and to consult financial interests on loan for railroads, internal development and naval reforms.

1935: War Specter Realigns Markets

NEW YORK — Convincing signs that people on the American side of the Atlantic are beginning to take seriously the threat of war in Africa and the Mediterranean appeared [on Sept. 20]. Perhaps the most important reaction was reflected in the commodity and security markets. Cotton and copper, both important war materials, showed gains. More evidence was reflected in the flight of capital from Europe, including the shifting of more than \$80,000,000 of presumably hoarded gold from London to New York. Gold movements have reached such proportions that all available space on liners has been booked several days ahead. With the insurance companies no longer willing to quote firm rates for gold insurance, it was expected that nervousness in the foreign exchange market would increase.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairman

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher
Executive Editor: RENE BONDY
Editor: ALAIN LECOUR
Deputy Editor: RICHARD H. MORGAN
Deputy Editor: STEPHAN W. CONAWAY
Deputy Editor: FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS
Deputy Editor: ROLF D. KRANEPUHL, Director of Advertising Sales

Philipp M. Foisie, Walter Wells, Samuel Aft, Robert K. McCabe, Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 717-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cables Herald Paris. ISSN: 0294-9052.

Director of the publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Asia Headquarters: 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 5-285618. Telex 61170.
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKinnon, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E. Tel. 836-4802. Telex 262008.
Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lauterbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 1000 Frankfurt/M. 71. (069) 726733. Tel. 416722.
S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 730211126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337.
U.S. subscription: \$22 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
© 1985, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

ARTS / LEISURE

Manuscript Collectors: An Eccentric, Obsessive, Greedy Breed

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Eccentric, obsessive, greedy, torn between the conflicting demands of megalomania and secrecy, dedicated to art but full of themselves, collectors form a peculiar species whose role in cultural history is out of proportion to their numbers. Such is the endearing portrait that emerges from an exhibition here.

Titled "Hidden Friends" and subtitled, using the Latin for the

SOURIN MELIKIAN

same phrase, "The Comites Latentes," it is at Sotheby's through Sept. 28.

The collector whose 43 manuscripts are displayed for the first time is not named, and his nationality is withheld. Only one clue is supplied: The collection is on indefinite loan to the Bibliothèque Publique et Universitaire in Geneva, which means the manuscripts are accessible on request.

A brilliant catalog essay by Christopher de Hamel, Sotheby's expert in medieval manuscripts, is

even more important than the exhibition, despite a few inaccuracies inspired by the desire to enhance the role of Britain. "Because the Comité Internationale de Paléographie was meeting in late September, it seemed appropriate to arrange some kind of exhibition which would reflect an aspect of the British contribution to the history of medieval manuscripts," he writes. "An area where Britain has written from the rest of Europe is in the tradition of private owners buying and selling manuscripts. It was a peculiarly English idea that every educated gentleman should own a library."

Many historians will disagree. Private libraries blossomed in Renaissance Europe. In 19th-century France, collecting medieval manuscripts was as developed as in Britain. It seems even less appropriate to bring in the role of Britain as "the world center of the art trade" in connection with medieval manuscripts; the great names in the trade today are those of H. P. Krause of New York and Pierre Bets of Paris. The great collectors are Belgian, French, German, Swiss, American.

To back up such a statement by

adding that "England is the only country in the world where art sales are reported as daily news in the papers" merely suggests that England is the only country whose papers Sotheby's expert is familiar with.

These lapses, made all the more amusing by de Hamel's stated wish not to be jingoistic, should not mar the reader's pleasure in the entertaining portraits of the art-market characters concerned with medieval illuminated manuscripts, and in the display of the manuscripts that passed through their hands.

Sir Thomas Phillips (1792-1872), who amassed more than 60,000 manuscripts, comes out on top. "Has this man no heart?" a contemporary asked. "It is shrouded up among the masses of parchment around him, and in the midst of which he spends his useless life."

De Hamel calls him "the most extraordinary, persistent, short-tempered, bigoted, conceited, obsessive, determined yelmaniac (as he called himself) who built up the greatest library of manuscripts ever assembled by one man." His vast house at Middle Hill in Worcester-shire was filled with dust-covered

crates of manuscripts. Despite 17 attempts, he did not succeed in remarrying after his wife died, but he found time to write careful entries to his every acquisition and had a catalog of the "Bibliotheca Philippiensis" printed at his press.

Although unable to reject fakes, Phillips had an eye for beauty. In the exhibition a ninth-century copy of the Pentateuch from northern France is a masterpiece of Carolingian calligraphy.

The opposite type of collector is illustrated by Henry Yates Thompson (1839-1928), who decided early on that his collection was never to exceed 100 volumes, and who kept refining the collection to the end.

He had the education and the financial means to become the archetypal medieval manuscript collector. His father was a rich Liverpool banker. Young Henry had his secondary schooling at Harrow and read classics at Cambridge University, where he excelled. An enthusiastic traveler, he spent his youth in Egypt, Palestine, India, the West Indies and North America, where he went to watch some of the fighting in the Civil War. He started collecting in his late 50s. De Hamel

believes his earliest purchase is a Parisian Book of Hours of the mid-15th century, in the Sotheby exhibition. Yates Thompson bought it in Paris in April 1886 but in 1903 sent it for sale to Sotheby's, where it made £400.

In 1897, Yates Thompson acquired the collection of Bertram, fourth Earl of Ashburnham (1797-1878), for £30,000, then an enormous sum. He retained one-fifth of the collection, and sold the rest at Sotheby's in 1899 and 1901.

Yates Thompson ranks among the first modern collectors to have seen to it that his works be reproduced. Four volumes of his "Descriptive Catalogues" and seven volumes of "Illustrations" of manuscripts came out between 1898 and 1918.

As many collectors do, Yates Thompson had an ingrained distrust of museums, where manuscripts often disappear into the anonymity of reserve collections. In the last volume of "Illustrations" he announced his intention to sell his collection so that "these precious manuscripts which have been to me of such absorbing interest shall go, in the language of Edmond de Goncourt — the French man of letters was also a great art collector — 'aux héritiers de mes goûts' (to the heirs of my tastes). Three sales took place at Sotheby's in 1919, 1920 and 1921, to the horror of the British Museum and other institutions. The Hours of Jeanne de Navarre was bought for £11,800 by Edmond de Rothschild, setting a record for manuscripts that was to hold for many years.

The residue of Yates Thompson's collection, consisting of manuscripts he had not sent to auction and others that had failed to sell, was bequeathed by his widow to the British Museum in 1941. As de Hamel puts it, "a catalogue is eagerly awaited." Yates Thompson would have relished this justification of his dislike of museums.

While the English collectors portrayed by de Hamel come out as highly cultivated and discerning, if slightly cranky, the Italians are the villains. There is a lively sketch of Guglielmo Bruto Iclio Timoleone conte Libri Carucci della Sommisa (1803-1869), whom de Hamel introduces as "one of the most colorful rogues in the history of manuscripts." He was born in Florence, taught mathematics in Pisa and left for France at the age of 27. In 1841 he got himself appointed secretary

of a commission cataloging manuscripts in French provincial libraries. Libri went around dressed in an ample cloak under which manuscripts easily disappeared.

Bookselling was soon his main concern. In 1861, when the Saville collection came up at Sotheby's, Thomas Phillips left a bid of £10 on an early verified translation of the Bible into French. Libri bought it for £77, wrote a 30-line catalog entry for it, and sent it straight back to Sotheby's, where Phillips bought it the year after for £100. The manuscript was acquired in 1976 at Sotheby's by the collector whose acquisitions are now displayed at Sotheby's, and it may be seen there.

In 1848 Libri moved to London with 18 crates of books and went on selling, mainly through Sotheby's. Robert Cozart visited his lodgings near the British Museum in 1861. He stared in disbelief at the early medieval jeweled bindings and manuscripts, commenting, "I cannot imagine where he got such splendid things in these ransacked days." When a curator of the Bibliothèque Impériale in Paris went to see Libri, he had no difficulty in establishing that a number of these items had been removed from public collections in France. Most of them were eventually returned.

In passing, de Hamel provides invaluable bits of information to collectors. He describes and illustrates some 19th-century collectors' marks, sometimes scribbled in chalk or pencil. He reminds us that prices do not always go up, and that one may lose heavily when attempting to resell. A collector called Walter Sneyd bought more than 1,000 manuscripts from the heirs of a Venetian Jesuit dealer called Matteo Luigi Canonici. Of those he sent for sale to Sotheby's in June 1836, 85 percent were bought in, including a Venetian manuscript of about 1509 with four full-page miniatures, on display at the Sotheby's exhibition. And when Sir Alfred Chester Beatty, the mining millionaire who donated an admirable collection of Iranian and Turkish manuscripts to the Chester Beatty Library in Dublin, sent his Western manuscripts to be sold at Sotheby's in 1932 and 1933, a psalter, on view at the exhibition, was bought in at £1,250, far below the £1,600 reserve.

If only for such lessons, the "Hidden Friends" collection deserves to be scrutinized, cataloged in hand, by all serious collectors and would-be collectors.



Detail from "The Birago Hours," c. 1465-70, one of the 43 manuscripts on exhibition at Sotheby's in London.

Hard-to-Watch 'Plenty' Dares to Break the Rules

By Paul Arcanasio
Washington Post Service
THERE is a magical thing about a movie that is cold, often hard to watch, that achieves its effects through nuance and distant connections. You see it for the work.

MOVIE MARQUEE
It makes you do, and recognize it by the rules it breaks; you recognize it as greatness.

Adapted by David Hare from his play, "Plenty" traces the story of Susan (Meryl Streep) as she goes from British operative in the Resistance to "working girl" in a rotating empire, from the intensity of the war's hit-and-run liaisons to the airless trap of a loveless marriage.

Her husband, Raymond (Charles Dance), crawls his way through the hierarchy of the Foreign Office (Sir John Gielgud and Ian McKellen play two of his superiors). Mortared in this grey bureaucracy, he sees Susan, with her Bohemian pals (Tracey Ullman and Sting), as Maria Hart and Gertrude Stein rolled in one.

Susan is a hysteric given to torrential insults, sporadic gunplay and the tearing of wallpaper. The film's greatest virtue, in this light, is that it is anti-psychological. Delayed battle fatigue? Career frustration? Just plain crazy? "Plenty" builds lots of explanations for Susan's behavior into the story, and none will do.

Susan becomes both an individual, irreducibly particular, and an open-ended symbol of postwar Britain — not a product of her society but an emblem encompassing it. Streep plays her that way, a dubious heroine but a heroine nonetheless, vibrant and destructive as a high-tension wire dancing

in the street. Her performance is a combination of craft and instinct that only a handful of film actors have achieved.

Everything about "Plenty" (except for the ridiculous Golden Ending) is calculated to distance you emotionally from it. The director, Fred Schepisi ("The Chant of Jimmy Blacksmith," "Barbarosa," "Locman"), and his cinematographer, Ian Baker, shot the movie in real light, which makes it hard on the eyes. Schepisi composed the movie mostly with long shots, which literally keep you at arm's length, and the staging is deliberately artificial. The effect is to keep things intellectual.

The rational chill of the movie is wedded to what it's about — good manners are part of what drives Susan mad — so the characters swim easily through it. There are only two you'd like to spend any time with, and in one of the movie's small niceties, they cancel each other out. Gielgud's seigneurial timing bolsters the movie's best comic lines; he's the best of old England. Ullman lights up the screen like a dance hall's mirror ball; she's new England.

Vincent Canby of The New York Times, however, finds "Plenty" "a muddled attempt to equate the emotional language of Susan Traherne with life in postwar Britain" and Susan "a tiresomely lightweight character, given to teary pronouncements such as 'I want to change everything, and I don't know how.' Schepisi's direction, he says, 'does nothing to offset what seems to be a built-in phoniness.'"

Capsule reviews of other films recently released in the United States:

Kevin Thomas of the Los Angeles Times on "Agnes of God": In a convent near Montreal, a young nun's strangled baby is found in a wastebasket. The science vs. religion debate at the heart of this tedious and contrived film, adapted by John Pielmeier from his play, commences as soon as a court-appointed psychiatrist (Jane Fonda), who is to determine whether Sister Agnes (Meg Tilly) is fit to stand trial for manslaughter, meets the mother superior (Anne Bancroft). Fonda exclaims, "I'm not from the Inquisition!" Bancroft counters, "I'm not from the Middle Ages!" and proceeds to act as if she were. "Agnes of God" cannot sustain the prestige treatment it receives: the dark glow of the lighting by Sven Nykvist, who has photographed so many Ingmar Bergman films; the discreet Georges Delerue score; the sheer intelligence and force of Fonda and Bancroft. Norman Jewison's direction is relentlessly neutral.

Canby on "After Hours": Martin Scorsese's new film is not an easy comedy to get the hang of until you realize that it's as much about emotional disorientation as it is about a night in the middle of the night, on a whim, Paul Hackett (Griffin Dunne), a bored, uptight computer programmer, goes off to exotic SoHo in pursuit of pretty, elusive Marcy (Rosanna Arquette), whom he'd met earlier in the evening in a coffee shop. After a hair-raising taxi ride, in which his only folding money flies out the window, Paul spends the next few hours in an urban Wonderland of eccentric sculptors, artists, bartenders, waitresses, freaks, and loners. Much of the time, like Alice, Paul goes unnoticed. "After Hours" is based on a screenplay by Joseph Minion, 26, who wrote it for a film course. He has a fine feeling for the absurd, which Scorsese respects and illuminates up to — though not including — the last scene. The best thing about "After Hours" is the photography by Michael Ballhaus. His camera takes on an aggressive, willful personality of its own, playing the role of a narrator whose manner is amused, skeptical and not at all inclined to allow itself to become sentimentally involved.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION DIRECTORY

EUROPE

The TASIS Schools

SWITZERLAND
The oldest independent American boarding school in Europe, founded in 1905. American College Prep. General Studies and Int'l Section (ESL). Coed, boarding and day. Grades 7-12. Activities: sports, St. Moritz ski term, and extensive travel throughout Europe.

The American School in Switzerland, Est. 31, CH-6926 Montagny, Switzerland. Tel: 021 72917. TASIS England, Est. 42, Colindale Ave., London, NW9 1ST. Tel: 0181 223 7211. TASIS Cyprus, Est. 53, 11 Kessos Street, P.O. Box 2328, Nicosia, Cyprus. Tel: 021 43 114. TASIS HELLENIC Int'l Day School, grades K-12, Box 57023, Est. 64, 14510 Kifissia, Greece. Tel: Athens 808 14 25. Tel: 011 210 739.

American Education in Europe with an International Dimension

ENGLAND

35-acre country campus only 18 miles from central London and 6 miles from Heathrow airport. Founded in 1976, offering American College Prep, curriculum and ESL. Coed, grades K-12 day; grades 7-12 boarding. Complete sports, activities, and travel program.

The American School in England, Est. 31, CH-6926 Montagny, Switzerland. Tel: 021 72917. TASIS England, Est. 42, Colindale Ave., London, NW9 1ST. Tel: 0181 223 7211. TASIS Cyprus, Est. 53, 11 Kessos Street, P.O. Box 2328, Nicosia, Cyprus. Tel: 021 43 114. TASIS HELLENIC Int'l Day School, grades K-12, Box 57023, Est. 64, 14510 Kifissia, Greece. Tel: Athens 808 14 25. Tel: 011 210 739.

CYPRUS

The newest TASIS campus, situated in the hill district of Nicosia, Cyprus, offers close proximity to the Middle East. American College Preparatory and General Studies curricula. Coed, grades K-12 day; grades 7-12 boarding. Diverse sports, activities, and travel.

The American School in Cyprus, Est. 31, CH-6926 Montagny, Switzerland. Tel: 021 72917. TASIS England, Est. 42, Colindale Ave., London, NW9 1ST. Tel: 0181 223 7211. TASIS Cyprus, Est. 53, 11 Kessos Street, P.O. Box 2328, Nicosia, Cyprus. Tel: 021 43 114. TASIS HELLENIC Int'l Day School, grades K-12, Box 57023, Est. 64, 14510 Kifissia, Greece. Tel: Athens 808 14 25. Tel: 011 210 739.

EUROPE

SCHILLER INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
The American University in Europe
Accredited Member, AACS, Washington DC, USA.
Associate, Bachelor and Master degrees offered in Business Administration, Hotel Management, Law & Public Administration, Computer Studies, Pre-Engineering and Pre-Medicine, French, Spanish or German in the appropriate country. Interactive English College Preparatory Program grades 10-12. Schiller Academy. MBA and MPA programs also available in evening classes in London and Rome.

SCHILLER INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
Dept. 04, 81 Waterloo Road, London SE1 8TX. Tel: 011 528 8464.

WEST INDIES

ST. GEORGE'S UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

GRANADA, WEST INDIES

is offering two programs toward a degree in medicine for qualified international students:

1. A 4½ year program for students who have received a General Certificate of Education at the Advanced Level in at least three of the following: chemistry, biology, physics, mathematics.
2. A 5½ year combined premedical/medical program for students who have completed the ordinary levels, with premedical studies offered at colleges in the United Kingdom and in Florida and at the University Centre in Granada.

St. George's University has graduated more than 940 students from over 30 countries and offers a broad-based international curriculum and clerkship opportunities.

For information, please contact: Director of Admissions, Department A, St. George's University School of Medicine, University Centre, Granada, West Indies.

SWITZERLAND

PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN SWITZERLAND

For all information please apply to our Educational Adviser: Mr. Paul A. Mayor.

SCHOLASTIC SERVICE "TRANSWORLDIA" - GENEVA
2 Rue du Vicair-Savoyard. Phone: 44 15 65.

ITALY

American Overseas School of Rome

ACCREDITED MIDDLE STATES ASSOCIATION
PRE-SCHOOL TO 12TH GRADE FOUNDED 1947

HIGH SCHOOL: — Standard U.S. Curriculum, U.S. Advanced Placement.
MIDDLE SCHOOL: — Program for Ages 11 to 13 (Grades 6 to 8).
LOWER SCHOOL: — Full day for Ages 5-10 (Grades K to 5).
VIA CASSIA 311, ROME, ITALY. Tel: (06) 3664841.

BELGIUM

CUT THIS OUT TO LEARN FRENCH

Ceran, a chateau in the Belgian Ardennes where you learn and live in French. Small groups and private lessons, with tailor-made programmes for individual needs, ensure real progress. Good food, good company, good teachers. Come and learn, and enjoy yourself. We teach private people, companies, embassies, EEC, SHAPE etc.

For complete documentation, send this coupon or phone:
I am interested in courses for: ☐ Adults ☐ Young People
☐ Private ☐ Business

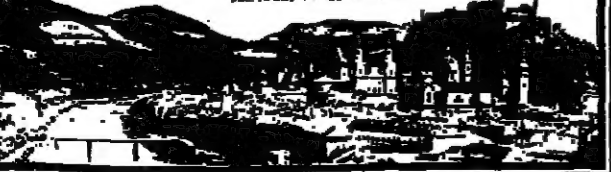


NAME _____
COMPANY _____
ADDRESS _____
164, Avenue du Château, Nivezé, B-4880 Spa, Belgium. Tel: 08777 59 16. Telex: 49650

AUSTRIA

SALZBURG INTERNATIONAL PREPARATORY SCHOOL

A beautiful educational American boarding school in Europe's most beautiful city. Grades 8 to 12 plus P. G. Highest academic standards. College preparatory and advanced placement courses. Extensive travel, skiing and cultural programs.
For catalog write: SIPS, Moorstr. 106a, A-5020 Salzburg, AUSTRIA
Tel: (062) 444 85 & 46 511



The American International School in Vienna

has limited openings in elementary and middle school for qualified students.
Call admissions office:
0222 44 27 63, ext. 18.

The next Special EDUCATION DIRECTORY

will be published on
DECEMBER 7, 1985.

FRANCE

The most renowned school for French

INSTITUT DE FRANÇAIS

Overlooking the Riviera's most beautiful bay

MAKE LEARNING FRENCH A WONDERFUL AND UNIQUE EXPERIENCE

LODGING IN PRIVATE APTS. AND 2 MEALS INCLUDED.
For adults: 6 levels from beginner to advanced II.

The next available 4-week day immersion program starts September 30, October 26 and Oct. 27.

Years of research & experience in the effective teaching of French to adults.

INSTITUT DE FRANÇAIS - I. 21
23 Ave. Gen. Leduc, 06230 VILLFRANQUE/MER. Tel: (93) 01.88.44.

SPAIN

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MALLORCA

AN INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC INSTITUTION

Accredited by the Middle States Assn. • Certified by the D.O.D. System for US Govt. personnel • Authorized by the Spanish Ministry of Education. • Boarding 7-12 & day K-12 • The only school offering a pre-employment sequence along with top college prep. • Notable record of college admissions • Specific learning disability and ESL programs that yield excellent results.

CALLE ORATORIO, 9 - PORTALS NOUS - MALLORCA - SPAIN
Tel: 075830/51 - TELEX 69631 AMSC E

GERMANY

YOU WANT TO SPEAK GERMAN? ...SPEAK TO US FIRST

Goethe-Institut

More than 3 million students in 33 years
146 institutes in 66 countries

e. g. DUESSELDORF, Tel. 0211-329806
BIRMINGHAM, Tel. 021-7056958
HYDERABAD, Tel. 439338

15 institutes in the Federal Republic of Germany

For detailed information:
GOETHE-INSTITUT
Zentralverwaltung
Lambachplatz 3
D-8000 München 2
Tel. (0) 89-5999-200
Telex: 522940

S.C.P.

M^{rs} B. CHAMBELLAND et D. GIAFFERI

Associated Auctioneers
117, rue Saint-Lazare - 75008 Paris - TEL: (1) 294.05.26

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE BY COURT ORDER
Friday 27th September 1985 at 2 p.m.HOTEL DROUOT - Room 4, 9 rue Drouot, 75009 Paris.
IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF OLD DRAWINGS

1. GIOVANNI DOMENICO TIEPOLO: "Etude de paons." Pen and Indian ink wash. Trace of signature at bottom right. 24 x 18.2 cm. Antique frame.
2. FEDERICO ZUCCARO: "Personnage assis vu de dos." Seal of the RICHARDSON collection. 25.7 x 18.5 cm. Antique gilt frame in carved wood.
3. MICHEL DORIGNY: "Hercule terrassant l'Hydre de l'Herne." Black crayon. 21.5 x 19 cm. Carved gilt wooden frame.
4. SIMON VOUET: "Etude de femme." Verso: study of a man. From the collection of the Marquis de Chennevières. Black stone. Carved gilt wooden frame.
5. JACQUES STELLA: "L'Autonne." Indian ink wash on sanguine, etched for engraving. 23 x 31.2 cm. Carved gilt wooden frame.
6. CLAUDE GILLOT: "Les Funerailles de Pan." Pen and Indian ink. Verso: light decorative sketch. 21.5 x 33 cm.
7. JACQUES RIGAUD: "Personnages devant un château" (St. Cloud?). Pen and Indian ink wash. 19.8 x 41.5 cm.
8. JACQUES RIGAUD: "Personnages devant une cascade" (St. Cloud?). Pen and Indian ink wash. 20 x 44 cm.
9. JACQUES DE LAJOUE: "Le Roi David devant un palais." Black crayon on blue paper. Signed on bottom left. Upper part arched. 37 x 26 cm.
10. JEAN BAPTISTE OUDRY: "Etude d'oiseau." Black and white crayon on blue paper. 30.5 x 32.5 cm.
11. JEAN BAPTISTE OUDRY: "Etude d'échassier." Black and white crayon on blue paper. 30.5 x 32.5 cm.
12. PHILIPPE MERCIER: "Femme assise vue de face." Black stone, white chalk and sanguine. Bears seal of ROBINSON collection on bottom right. 31 x 24.5 cm.
13. PHILIPPE MERCIER: "Femme assise accoudée." Black stone, white chalk and sanguine. Bears seal of ROBINSON collection on bottom left. 28 x 24.5 cm.
14. EDMOND BOUCHARDON: "Etude d'un Jupiter." Sanguine. "BOUCHARDON" marked on bottom right. Gilt wooden frame. 45 x 31.5 cm.
15. LAURENT DE LA HYRE: "Trois moines intercedant auprès de la Vierge." Black stone. (Paper stains and tears). "LA HYRE IN" noted on bottom right. Carved gilt wooden frame.
16. PIERRE SUBLEYRAS: "Etude d'homme agenouillé." Black crayon on blue paper. Marked on bottom right with seal of LEMPEREUR collection. 35 x 24 cm.
17. GIOVANNI BATTISTA GAULLI, called DE BACCICCI: "Adam et Eve chassés du Paradis." Pen and bistre wash. 20.5 x 28.5 cm. Carved gilt wooden frame.
18. Attributed to LORENZO TIEPOLO: "Scène d'histoire ancienne." Brown pen and Indian ink wash. Carved gilt wooden frame. 25.5 x 41 cm.
19. JACQUES LOUIS DAVID: "Etude de personnages." Recto and verso black crayon. 20.2 x 16 cm.
20. Attributed to FRANCESCO BARBIERI called GUERCINO: "Etude d'enfant." Sanguine. Carved wooden frame.

Viewing: Thursday 26th September, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Expert: Mr. Bruno de BAYSER

69, rue Sainte-Anne, 75002 PARIS. Tel: (1) 703.49.87.

ARTS / LEISURE

O'Connor to Gwen John: Exhibitions At Barbican Link 4 Disparate Artists

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — In its three and a half years of existence, the Barbican Art Gallery has established itself as one of Britain's best exhibition centers, as demonstrated in the current shows of works by four artists whose lives were joined by somewhat tenuous threads.

The first of the quartet was Rodric O'Connor (1869-1940), chief among late 19th- and early 20th-century Irish painters. This is the first significant retrospective of his work. Born in County Roscommon to an affluent family, which moved to Dublin when O'Connor was 5 years old, he was sent to the prestigious Catholic School of Ampleforth in England. At age 19 he became a student at the Metropolitan School of Art in Dublin, where he won the Cowper Prize. While still at the Metropolitan School, he began studies at the Royal Hibernian Academy in Dublin, winning several prizes and showing paintings in the academy's annual exhibition.

He then did the fashionable thing: postgraduate work on the Continent — first at the Beaux-Arts in Antwerp, where his teacher was Charles Verlat; then in Paris, where he worked in the studio of Carolus-Duran. His first exhibit in France was at the Paris Salon of 1888. A comparatively rich and highly successful painter, he found living in France congenial, and established himself there for the rest

of his long and vigorous life. He lived at Grèz-sur-Loing, at Pont-Aven, and, from 1904, in Paris, until in 1933 he married and set up house at Neuilly-sur-Seine, in the Loire.

Inevitably, at Pont-Aven he encountered Gauguin, and of the latter's entourage he had met the French artist Armand Séguin (1869-1903) and Charles Filiger (1863-1928), the Swiss artist Cuno Amiet (1868-1961) and the Englishman Eric Forbes-Robertson (1865-1935) before Gauguin returned from Tahiti in 1894. Gauguin and O'Connor became sufficiently friendly for Gauguin to give the Irishman a monoprint, "The Angelus in Brittany," inscribed in English "for my friend O'Connor, one son of Samoa. P. Gauguin." O'Connor lent Gauguin his Paris studio and Gauguin invited O'Connor to join him on his return to Tahiti. (He refused; years later, when asked why, he said: "Do you see me going to the South Seas with that character?")

O'Connor's friendship with Gauguin and interest in the works of van Gogh and Cézanne — he had many photographs of the latter's paintings — led to the accusation that he took his colors from Gauguin, his brushwork from van Gogh, and his composition from Cézanne. All three points are clearly disproved by the 125 works in the retrospective. O'Connor shows himself to be very much his own man, comparatively little influenced by his contemporaries.

The earliest works are Irish landscapes and traditional still lifes. Then, with his settlement in France come sparkling land- and seascapes with coloring that prefigures the brilliance of the Fauves, and massive nudes that had a marked influence on some of his English juniors. In Brittany his drawing became less tentative and much crisper, as in a series of charcoal of peasant women in native costume. He painted romantic, near-Expressionist works such as "Roméo and Juliet" (1910) and nude groups such as "Figures in a Pool" (c. 1897-8) and "The Bathers" (c. 1920). At this period he did a number of fine still-lives, of which "Choufleur" (c. 1926) is typical, and statuesque portraits that have been said to owe something compositionally to Matisse.

One pupil of Matisse who respected O'Connor was the English artist Matthew Smith (1879-1959). After serving with the British Army in World War I he took his demobilization in Paris and settled at Grèz. He met O'Connor in 1919 and with him became a member of the Société des Amis de Montparnasse. O'Connor's influence on Smith is particularly to be seen in a sequence of voluptuous nudes on which Smith started to work in Paris in 1923.

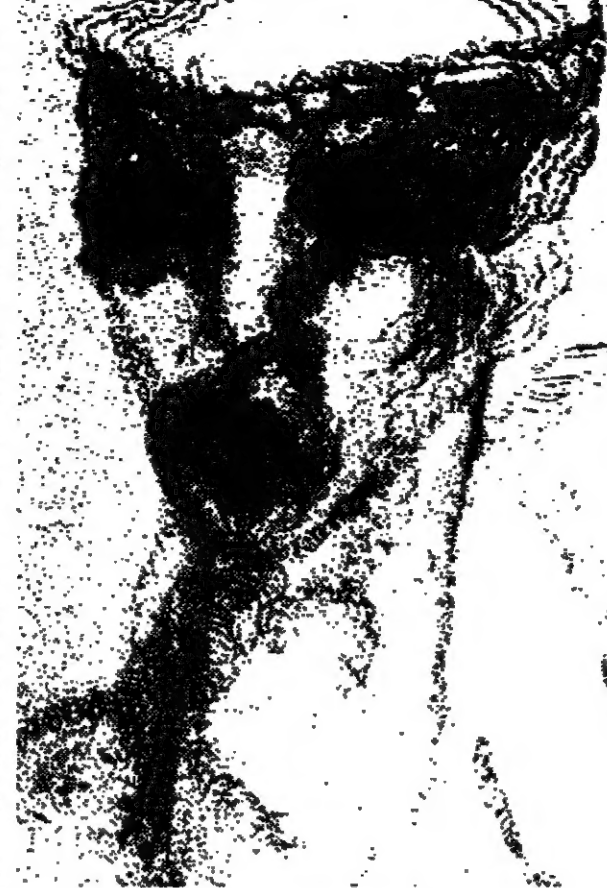
The model for these was Vera Cunningham (1897-1955), to whom Smith was introduced in 1922 by Bernard Meninsky, one of her teachers at the Central School of Art. During their turbulent relationship, Cunningham's painting lapsed into obscurity. She was best known in Britain as Smith's model and muse, though she was producing drawings and paintings of unusual vigor, gradually losing the powerful influences of Smith and Meninsky.

She later found a champion of her art in the French dealer and collector Raymond Creuze, who, with John Hoole, curator of the Barbican Art Gallery, has selected a show of more than 40 Cunningham oils and watercolors, augmented by Matthew Smith nudes and other paintings made at the outset of their relationship.

Vera Cunningham became almost surreal in her fantasy as she freed herself from Smith's strong vision. Frequently she took the female nude as theme, ringing the changes between light-hearted dancers and grieving and tragic figures; at other times she produced quintessential English and poetical fantasies, such as "Poltergeist in the Rain" and "The Metamorphosis of the Vampire."

Long before he met Vera Cunningham, Smith had been married to a fellow painter, Gwen Salmond, who, as a student at the Slade School of Art, had been one of a famous trio of friends. The others were Ida Nettleship, who became the first wife of Augustus John, and Gwen John, Augustus's elder sister. In 1898, after graduation from the Slade, the three went to Paris, where the two Gwens briefly attended Whistler's school. Like O'Connor, Gwen John (1876-1939) fell in love with France. Moreover, she fell in love with Rodin, for whom she modeled. She lived the rest of her life — "an interior life" as the title of the Gwen John retrospective puts it — in a studio in the suburb of Meudon, where she moved to be closer to Rodin.

The tempestuous affair with the sculptor did little for her spirit and well-being but much for the quality of her draftsmanship, since Rodin exacted a drawing from her as a daily love token. (There are still drawings of her cat Tiger in the Musée Rodin, where, unsigned, they pass as the master's work.) Throughout her life she concentrated on four themes — portraits of young women, usually in tenebrous interiors; nudes; people in church; and cats. All four are splendidly represented, as are her uncommon landscapes and infrequent flower pieces, in this international retrospective organized and cataloged by the American art historian Cecily Langdale, who is writing the de-



Vera Cunningham's "L'Aristocrate" (detail).

finite catalog of Gwen John's paintings, to be published next year by Yale University Press; and by David Fraser Jenkins, now of the Tate Gallery, formerly curator of painting at the National Gallery of Wales, which has a considerable holding of John's work.

The 125 works in the show are quietly contemplative. They contrast greatly with the passionate colors and wild brushstrokes of O'Connor, Smith and Cunningham. After examining the work of these four disparate artists, one may well conclude that Gwen John — described by her brother as "this retiring person in black, with her tiny hands and feet, a soft, almost inaudible voice, and delicate Pembroke accent" — is the most powerful of them all.

Rodric O'Connor, 1869-1940.

Barbican Art Gallery, London EC2, through Nov. 3; Ulster Museum, Belfast, Nov. 13 through Jan. 18; National Gallery of Ireland, Dublin, Jan. 30 through March 8; Whitworth Art Gallery, Manchester, March 14 through May 10.

"Matthew Smith," selection from the Mary Keene Bequest, permanently at the Barbican Art Gallery.

"Vera Cunningham," loan show from the Raymond Creuze collection, through Nov. 3.

"Gwen John: An Interior Life," through Nov. 3; Manchester City Art Gallery, Nov. 28 through Jan. 26; Yale Center for British Art, New Haven, Connecticut, Feb. 26 through April 20.

Max Wykes-Joyce writes regularly in the IHT on London art exhibitions.

Institute Buys 3 Portraits of Killers

CHICAGO — The Art Institute of Chicago has bought portraits of John Wayne Gacy and two other murderers but says it has no plans to display them.

The institute paid a total of \$2,700 last month to a Chicago artist, Linda Lee, for portraits of Gacy, James Autry, who was executed last year, and Gerald Eugene Stano, convicted of eight murders.

The institute's director, James Wood, said the prints "were acquired for their expressive quality as a visual statement."

A Kaleidoscope of U.S. Design

By Suzanne Slesin

NEW YORK — "High Styles: 20-Century American Design," which opened Thursday at the Whitney Museum of American Art, is a bold and often surprising look at the stylistic innovations in the design of American products and furnishings between 1899 and 1959.

The more than 300 objects in the show are divided into 15-year periods, each organized by a different curator. Unlike most other exhibits surveying design, this one does not try to establish a single aesthetic standard. Rather, the objects — ranging from a Tiffany lamp to a granite cook top — seem to have been selected to challenge conventional notions of taste.

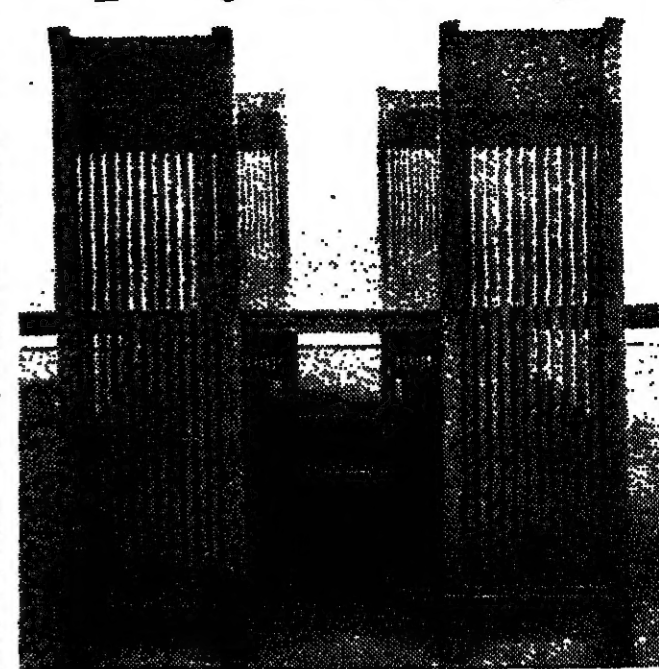
Eccentric directions in design as well as the familiar classic trends are represented in the objects chosen, which are arranged chronologically by period. Along with television sets and Eames chairs, teapots, lamps, radios and clocks — mass-produced industrial-design fare of the 1930s and '40s — there are dozens of handcrafted, one-of-a-kind collector's items such as a 1905 silver inkwell, a 1935 carved Sablewood bowl and a sinuous 1963 music stand. The amorphous, shaped tables that are synonymous with the 1950s appear in the display of the period of their origins, the '30s. It is in such instances — when viewers do a double take — that the show is most intriguing.

While design purists may balk at some of the more esoteric pieces and Bauhaus fans may find the familiar objects of their affections too few and far between, "High Styles" expands and diversifies the definition of design. A grab bag that mirrors the myriad and sometimes contradictory directions design has taken since 1900, the show offers flashes of style and taste rather than a comprehensive historical survey. Provocative and bound to be controversial, the exhibition, however, is perceived by different viewers, is not boring.

"I think there is a new patriotism now and a receptiveness to learn about the history of design," said Lisa Phillips, an associate curator of the Whitney and the director of the show.

The fact that the exhibit is taking place at the Whitney is in itself noteworthy. The museum has no permanent decorative arts or design collection and this is the first time it has ventured into the area.

"We don't collect American design," Phillips explained, "and it did take a bit to convince the museum, although not too much."



American design show includes dining table and chairs designed by Frank Lloyd Wright in 1899; radio by Walter Dorwin Teague, 1936.

VEITH TURSKE ANNOUNCES
THE PURCHASE OF
KNOEDLER MODARCO'S INTEREST IN
KNOEDLER ZÜRICH
THE GALLERY IS NOW KNOWN AS
TURSKE & TURSKE

DOONESBURY



INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITIONS

PARIS

DIEGO GIACOMETTI
HOMMAGE DE SES AMIS
September 17 - October 31, 1985

GALERIE EOLIA
10, rue de Seine - PARIS VI
(1) 43 26 36 54

PARIS

WALLY FINDLAY
Galleries International
new york - chicago - palm beach
beverly hills - paris

EXHIBITION
ARDISSONE
"Light of France"

Permanent exhibition of
AUGÉ, BOUDET, BOURRÉ, CANU,
CASSONIER, CHAURY, FABIEN,
GAIL, GANTNER, GAVEAU,
GOSSET, HAMBOURG, KEME,
KLUGE, LE PONT, MICHEL-HENRI,
NESSI, VILAT, NEUCHEMAN,
SIBARRI, VIGNOLES.

2 Ave. Maffignon - Paris 8th
Tel: 235.70.74, Monday-Saturday
10 a.m. to 7 p.m. - 2.30 to 7 p.m.

Hôtel George V - 723.54.00
31 Ave. George V - Paris 8th
Mon. Sat. 10.30 a.m. - 7 p.m. - 2.30 to 7 p.m.
Sunday 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.

PARIS

ARELIS
MAGIE
DE LA TAPISSERIE
September 18 to October 10, 1985
CITÉ INTERNATIONALE
DES ARTS
18, rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville
75004 PARIS
From 1 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday included

PARIS

CRANE KALMAN GALLERY
178 Boulevard de la Chapelle, Paris 10th
Fine British & European Paintings
PASCIN, MONNET, DUFFY
SERUSIER, BONBERG
LOWRY, B. NICHOLSON
M. SMITH, HITCHENS
SUTHERLAND, DERAIN, etc.
Mon-Fri. 10-6, Sat 10-4
Tel: 01-584 7566

BRUSSELS

LEONOR FINI
Sept. 21 - Oct. 31
La Chambre Forte
Art gallery
Rue des Minimes 27 (Secteur)
1000 Brussels
Wed-Sat. 10-12 / Sun. 10-14
Also
originals and editions of
BERROCAL

PARIS

MUSÉE RODIN
77, rue de Varenne, Paris (7^e) - Métro Varenne

Rodin/Five Contemporary photographers
Tom ORANES, Gustav HALLÉ, Bruno JABRET, Bernadette TINTARI, Roger THOMAS.
Daily (except Tuesday) 10 a.m. - 11.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. - 5.45 p.m.
LAST DAYS

PARIS

GALERIE MERMOZ
6, Rue Jean-Mermoz, 75008 PARIS. Tel.: 359.82.44

PARIS

PRE-COLUMBIAN ART
6, Rue Jean-Mermoz, 75008 PARIS. Tel.: 359.82.44

PARIS

DENISE RENÉ
196, Boulevard St-Germain, PARIS 7th. Tel.: 222.77.57.
Presents
GOOD PAINTING
Until October 12th

ADVERTISMENT

WITHOUT COMMUNISM
RUSSIA WOULD BE THE GREATEST NATION ON EARTH

Andrei Sakharov, Yelena Bonner, Anatoly Shcharovskiy, Rostislav Wulfenber, Irina Grivina and a few other Russian dissidents are well known in the West. However, they represent only the tip of the iceberg. For example, who knows about the case of Mrs. Oksana Meshko? Like all other members of the Helsinki Monitoring Group, Mrs. Meshko has been arrested and sentenced to 3 months' prison + 5 years exile in Siberia for Anti-Soviet relations and correspondence. Mrs. Meshko is 30 years old, suffers from diabetes, hypertension, rheumatism, is crippled and almost blind. The temperatures in Siberia range from -10° to -40° Celsius 8 months of the year. Several months ago, she wrote from exile: "For me to winter here is like an untrained athlete attempting to climb Mount Everest. I live here alone in almost complete isolation. The winters here are so horrendous and the local inhabitants frighten me. I'll never survive alone... I hope that good people will at least write me. It is a shame that the mail has not yet arrived." Mrs. Meshko "served" already 10 years during the Stalin era; her late husband and her son served each 10 years. Altogether, the Meshko family gave more than 35 years of their lives in prison camps. In spite of several requests to the Soviet Authorities for participation in human rights work, Mrs. Meshko is still in Siberia, where she is dying all alone in the most desolate circumstances for human mankind: a homeless, old woman of 30 years, sick, crippled and almost blind, the entire body full of wounds caused by lice due to lack of hygiene during winter months. This is only one of the more than thousand dramatic cases of dissidents, who are condemned for the rest of their lives, as well as their families.

The biggest superpower of the world finds it necessary to put its own harmless citizens, even old women, in exile in Siberia, in prison, labour camps or psychiatric hospitals for criminal acts: religious or human rights activities, intention to emigrate, writing poetry, letters or articles unpleasant to the communist system.

Information such as names, sentences, family address and prison address of 887 "known" cases of political prisoners, including 65 women, are compiled in a comprehensive book of 325 pages, illustrated with more than 300 photographs of dissidents. This book is edited by Dr. Gisela Labarz and his staff with the help of numerous co-workers in the Soviet-Union and several organizations and individuals in the West. The title of this enlightening book, published by the Foundation "Das Land Und die Welt" e.V., Schellstrasse 48, D-6000 München 48, B.R. Deutschland.

ADVERTISMENT

"LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONERS IN THE USSR"

More than 800 men and women who are persecuted and/or imprisoned for their political beliefs and/or their activities in the USSR. If you wish to write, correspond, support, adopt or invite a Russian dissident, needless to say, your initiative will bring some hope in the heart of your favorite or protégé(s) and might contribute to world peace, information, valuable directives and a list of organizations, which are ready to assist and advise you, are recommended by Mrs. Gisela Labarz in her book "Helping hand for over 800 dissidents in the Soviet Union" and goes along with the List of Prisoners. Dozens of friends are at your disposal, in the name of the political prisoners: thank you and may God bless you.

The Foundation "Liberté-Egalité-Fraternité" aims at exposing the dangers of communism and to help its victims and oppressed dissidents. Donations Welcome. Your letters, poems, reactions, suggestions, comments, articles (relevant) information are invited and will be published in the brand new quarterly magazine: "My Opinion" International. First edition available at the end of the year. Send to: L.E.F. - P.O. Box 134 - NL-3740 AC Baarn - The Netherlands.

121 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
122 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
123 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
124 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
125 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
126 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
127 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
128 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
129 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
130 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
131 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
132 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
133 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
134 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
135 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
136 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
137 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
138 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
139 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
140 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
141 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
142 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
143 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
144 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
145 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
146 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
147 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
148 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
149 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
150 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
151 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
152 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
153 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
154 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
155 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
156 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
157 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
158 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
159 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
160 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
161 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
162 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
163 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
164 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
165 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
166 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
167 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
168 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
169 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
170 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
171 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
172 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
173 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
174 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
175 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
176 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
177 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
178 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
179 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
180 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
181 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
182 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
183 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
184 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
185 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
186 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
187 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
188 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
189 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
190 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
191 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
192 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
193 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
194 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
195 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
196 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
197 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
198 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
199 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA
200 YOUNG KATYUSHOVA

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Chg.	Chg.	
IBM	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2	+ 1/4
GE	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	+ 1/4
AmEx	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	+ 1/4
AmTr	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+ 1/4
AmS	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	+ 1/4
AmE	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	+ 1/4
AmD	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+ 1/4
AmF	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	+ 1/4
AmG	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/4

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Index	1284.34	1284.34	1284.34	1284.34	+ 8.25
Transp.	485.26	485.26	485.26	485.26	+ 2.25
Indus.	151.34	151.34	151.34	151.34	+ 1.25
Comp.	247.74	247.74	247.74	247.74	+ 1.25

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.	
Composite	1284.34	1284.34	1284.34	1284.34	+ 8.25
Industrials	151.34	151.34	151.34	151.34	+ 1.25
Transp.	485.26	485.26	485.26	485.26	+ 2.25
Comp.	247.74	247.74	247.74	247.74	+ 1.25

NYSE Closing					
Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Vol.	161,294,000	161,294,000	161,294,000	161,294,000	+ 1,294,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	160,294,000	160,294,000	160,294,000	160,294,000	+ 1,294,000
Prev. consolidated close	1283,170,000	1283,170,000	1283,170,000	1283,170,000	+ 8,250,000

AMEX Diaries					
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	
Advanced	280	280	280	280	+ 1/4
Declined	280	280	280	280	+ 1/4
Unchanged	280	280	280	280	+ 1/4
New High	280	280	280	280	+ 1/4
New Low	280	280	280	280	+ 1/4

NASDAQ Index					
Close	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	
Composite	280.11	280.11	280.11	280.11	+ 1/4
Industrials	151.34	151.34	151.34	151.34	+ 1.25
Transp.	485.26	485.26	485.26	485.26	+ 2.25
Comp.	247.74	247.74	247.74	247.74	+ 1.25

AMEX Most Active					
Vol.	High	Low	Chg.	Chg.	
AmEx	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	+ 1/4
AmTr	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+ 1/4
AmS	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	+ 1/4
AmE	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	+ 1/4
AmD	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+ 1/4

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	
Bonds	77.42	77.42	77.42	77.42	+ 0.01
Utilities	77.42	77.42	77.42	77.42	+ 0.01
Industrials	77.42	77.42	77.42	77.42	+ 0.01

NYSE Diaries					
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	
Advanced	280	280	280	280	+ 1/4
Declined	280	280	280	280	+ 1/4
Unchanged	280	280	280	280	+ 1/4
New High	280	280	280	280	+ 1/4
New Low	280	280	280	280	+ 1/4

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	
Sept. 19	1283.17	1283.17	1283.17	1283.17	+ 8.25
Sept. 18	1283.17	1283.17	1283.17	1283.17	+ 8.25
Sept. 17	1283.17	1283.17	1283.17	1283.17	+ 8.25
Sept. 16	1283.17	1283.17	1283.17	1283.17	+ 8.25

Standard & Poor's Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.	
Industrials	151.34	151.34	151.34	151.34	+ 1.25
Transp.	485.26	485.26	485.26	485.26	+ 2.25
Comp.	247.74	247.74	247.74	247.74	+ 1.25

AMEX Sales					
4 P.M. volume	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	+ 7,000,000
Prev. 4 P.M. volume	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	+ 7,000,000
Prev. cons. volume	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	+ 7,000,000

AMEX Stock Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.	
Composite	280.11	280.11	280.11	280.11	+ 1/4
Industrials	151.34	151.34	151.34	151.34	+ 1.25
Transp.	485.26	485.26	485.26	485.26	+ 2.25

AMEX Most Active					
Vol.	High	Low	Chg.	Chg.	
AmEx	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	+ 1/4
AmTr	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+ 1/4
AmS	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	+ 1/4
AmE	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	+ 1/4
AmD	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	+ 1/4

NYSE Prices at 3-Month Low					
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE	Chg.
1284.34	1284.34	IBM	3.00	10.00	+ 1/4
152 1/2	152 1/2	AT&T	2.00	10.00	+ 1/4
119 1/2	119 1/2	GE	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
108 1/2	108 1/2	AmEx	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
107 1/2	107 1/2	AmTr	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
106 1/2	106 1/2	AmS	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
105 1/2	105 1/2	AmE	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
104 1/2	104 1/2	AmD	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
103 1/2	103 1/2	AmF	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
102 1/2	102 1/2	AmG	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4

NYSE Prices at 3-Month Low

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange moved lower Friday, finishing at the lowest level in three months.

The broad-based technical rally that the market staged Thursday extended itself into Friday's early activity. The market was mixed though much of the session. The potential for market gyrations related to Friday's expiration of September stock index futures and options contracts contributed to some investor nervousness, analysts said.

The Dow Jones industrial average turned lower in the afternoon and losses accelerated in the last half hour of trading. The Dow finished down 8.25 to 1,297.94. For the week the Dow fell 9.74 points.

Declines outnumbered advances, 763-722, among the 1,980 issues traded. Volume totaled 101.39 million shares, compared with 100.32 million Thursday.

Before the market opened, government projected, in its "flash" estimate of gross national product growth, that the economy was growing at a mediocre pace of 2.8 percent in the current quarter. The 2.8-percent rate was on the low end of most forecasts and represented only a slight pickup from the revised 1.9-percent growth in the second quarter.

Wall Street's estimates for the GNP estimate ranged from 3 percent to 3.5 percent.

Peabody International Corp. was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 1/4 to 10 1/2. Peabody said that litigation between it and companies controlled by Victor Posner, an investor, has

been settled and that a previously announced merger between it and Pullman Co. would proceed.

Richardson-Vicks followed, down 1/4 to 46 1/2. AT&T was third, off 1/4 to 21 1/4.

Northwest Airlines was the session's biggest loser, plummeting 4 1/2 to 51 1/2.

Celanese Corp. was the day's biggest winner, climbing 3 1/2 to 118 1/2. A major brokerage firm upgraded its opinion of the stock.

IBM lost 1 1/2 to 126 1/2. It is offering rebates to dealers on some of its personal computers.

In other technology, Digital Equipment added 1/4 to 108 1/2. Cray Research rose 1/2 to 49 1/2. Burroughs gained 1/4 to 65 1/2. Honeywell lost 1/4 to 64.

E.F. Hutton earned 3/4 to 36 1/2 in active trading. The stock has gained recently on rumors that outside investors, possibly led by Sanford I. Weill and Lew Glickman, plan a takeover.

TRW added 1/4 to 79. TRW said that it would buy back up to 8 million of its shares and that it was establishing a \$170-million reserve in the current quarter for estimated losses in connection with a company restructuring.

General Foods lost 1 1/2 to 83 1/2 after its board approved anti-takeover measures. Ralston-Purina rose 1/4 to 43 1/2. It said it would sell one of its units for \$450 million and would buy back up to five million common shares.

Among media stocks, Capital Cities Communications added 1/4 to 205. MG-MUA fell 1/4 to 24 1/2. United Cable rose 1/4 to 31 1/2. Chris Craft Industries added 1/4 to 54 1/2.

In autos, General Motors dropped 1 to 67 1/2. Ford lost 1/4 to 43 and Chrysler eased 1/4 to 35 1/2.

NYSE Prices at 3-Month Low					
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE	Chg.
1284.34	1284.34	IBM	3.00	10.00	+ 1/4
152 1/2	152 1/2	AT&T	2.00	10.00	+ 1/4
119 1/2	119 1/2	GE	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
108 1/2	108 1/2	AmEx	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
107 1/2	107 1/2	AmTr	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
106 1/2	106 1/2	AmS	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
105 1/2	105 1/2	AmE	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
104 1/2	104 1/2	AmD	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
103 1/2	103 1/2	AmF	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
102 1/2	102 1/2	AmG	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4

NYSE Prices at 3-Month Low					
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE	Chg.
1284.34	1284.34	IBM	3.00	10.00	+ 1/4
152 1/2	152 1/2	AT&T	2.00	10.00	+ 1/4
119 1/2	119 1/2	GE	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
108 1/2	108 1/2	AmEx	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
107 1/2	107 1/2	AmTr	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
106 1/2	106 1/2	AmS	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
105 1/2	105 1/2	AmE	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
104 1/2	104 1/2	AmD	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
103 1/2	103 1/2	AmF	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
102 1/2	102 1/2	AmG	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4

NYSE Prices at 3-Month Low					
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE	Chg.
1284.34	1284.34	IBM	3.00	10.00	+ 1/4
152 1/2	152 1/2	AT&T	2.00	10.00	+ 1/4
119 1/2	119 1/2	GE	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
108 1/2	108 1/2	AmEx	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
107 1/2	107 1/2	AmTr	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
106 1/2	106 1/2	AmS	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
105 1/2	105 1/2	AmE	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
104 1/2	104 1/2	AmD	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
103 1/2	103 1/2	AmF	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
102 1/2	102 1/2	AmG	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4

NYSE Prices at 3-Month Low					
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE	Chg.
1284.34	1284.34	IBM	3.00	10.00	+ 1/4
152 1/2	152 1/2	AT&T	2.00	10.00	+ 1/4
119 1/2	119 1/2	GE	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
108 1/2	108 1/2	AmEx	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
107 1/2	107 1/2	AmTr	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
106 1/2	106 1/2	AmS	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
105 1/2	105 1/2	AmE	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
104 1/2	104 1/2	AmD	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
103 1/2	103 1/2	AmF	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
102 1/2	102 1/2	AmG	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4

NYSE Prices at 3-Month Low					
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE	Chg.
1284.34	1284.34	IBM	3.00	10.00	+ 1/4
152 1/2	152 1/2	AT&T	2.00	10.00	+ 1/4
119 1/2	119 1/2	GE	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
108 1/2	108 1/2	AmEx	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
107 1/2	107 1/2	AmTr	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
106 1/2	106 1/2	AmS	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
105 1/2	105 1/2	AmE	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
104 1/2	104 1/2	AmD	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
103 1/2	103 1/2	AmF	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4
102 1/2	102 1/2	AmG	1.00	10.00	+ 1/4

(Continued on Page 10)

هكذا من النجيب

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Carney, Directors Quit At Wheeling-Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH — The chairman and five directors of strike-bound Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. resigned Friday, paving the way for a reorganization of the board to consolidate the power of the company's largest shareholder.

Dennis J. Carney, the chairman and chief executive officer, two vice presidents, and four other board members announced their resignations.

Allen E. Paulson, a long-standing critic of Mr. Carney who owns 30 percent of Wheeling-Pittsburgh's stock, promptly nominated a new board of directors, which in turn elected him chairman.

Texas Air Tenders For Frontier Air

DENVER — Texas Air Corp., which recently lost a bid to acquire Trans World Airlines Inc., offered Thursday to buy Frontier Holdings Inc., the parent of Frontier Airlines, for \$234 million.

Texas Air owns Continental Airlines and New York Air and says it already has 800,000 Frontier shares. The company said it would initially make a tender offer of \$20 a share for up to 7 million of Frontier's 12.5-million common shares and equivalents outstanding.

Phil Bakes, president of Continental Airlines, said Frontier Airlines would continue to operate from Denver as a separate airline under its current name in closer cooperation with Continental. Of the 53 cities served by Frontier from Denver, 36 routes do not have Continental service.

At General Foods, New Products Prove a Slow Recipe for Profit

By N.R. Kleinfeld

NEW YORK — Jell-O, Maxwell House coffee, Post Grape-Nuts, Gards Eye frozen peas, Log Cabin syrup, Louis Rich turkeys, Ronzoni spaghetti, Entenmann's doughnuts, Cool Whip dessert topping.

There is not much that those products have in common — except that they all come out of the cavernous warehouses of the mighty General Foods Corp.

If there is any doubt about the length of the General Foods shadow in the supermarket, one only has to consider that the company is the country's No. 1 maker of coffee, frozen vegetables, frozen novelty desserts, sliced meats, fresh baked goods, table syrup, powdered soft drinks and packaged desserts.

Five years ago, General Foods was reliant on coffee. Throughout the 1970s, in fact, it was a hibernating giant, doing little to change its product mix.

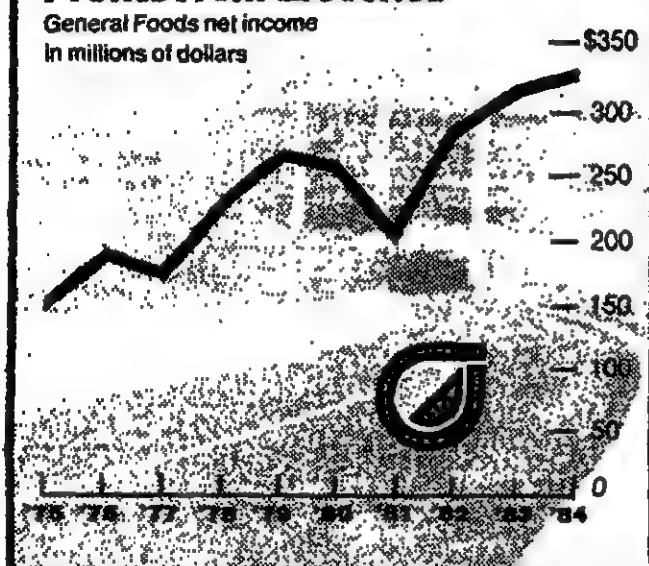
But it bolted into this decade ready to extend its kingdom. It is fortifying its lead in desserts and beverages, while at the same time moving into main-course foods and gourmet items. And what it cannot readily make in its labs, it has willingly paid for on the acquisition market.

Although earnings improvements are still slow in coming, Wall Street clearly feels that the \$9-billion company is poised to deliver results. General Foods stock, falling as low as \$29 a share in 1981, has zoomed, hovering near \$90 last week, although it shed \$4 on Thursday to close at \$84.75.

It's a premier company in the food industry, or for that matter in the whole consumer goods industry," said Roger Cummings, a food analyst at Wertheim & Co. "Strong brand names, very broad product lines, excellent marketing, very large advertising budgets. Plus it's an improving company, based on changes by current management."

It is also a hot prospect on the

Profits From Groceries



takeover list. Takeover rumors have swirled around the company in the last few months, as they have around lots of other consumer-product companies.

The most repeated rumor is that Philip Morris Inc., the biggest U.S. cigarette company, is set to dangle a \$5-billion offer, which would come out to about \$100 a share. In early June, R.J. Reynolds Industries Inc., the No. 2 cigarette maker, reached an agreement to buy Nabisco Brands Inc., one of the leading food companies, and Philip Morris is believed to be eager for a similar deal with a consumer-products heavyweight.

General Foods has said repeatedly that it has not been approached. Philip Morris will not comment. In July, however, General Foods adopted some anti-takeover artillery, including a provision that any hostile bid would have to be approved by owners of at least 80 percent of the company's shares.

The company has also been buy-

Nippon Steel, Inland Discuss Venture in U.S.

United Press International

TOKYO — Nippon Steel Corp. said Friday that it has begun talks with Inland Steel Co., the fourth-largest U.S. steelmaker, to set up a joint venture to produce steel primarily for the auto market.

If agreement is reached, the two companies would build a cold rolling steel plant in the U.S. Midwest with a capacity of 1 million tons a year, said the Nihon Keizai Shimbun, the Japanese economic daily.

Under a five-year voluntary export restraint agreement, signed last year, Japan's quota of steel exports to the United States has been limited to only 5.8 percent of the U.S. market.

A spokesman for Nippon Steel, the world's No. 1 steel maker, confirmed the negotiations with Inland Steel but described them as "very fluid." The spokesman said financing for an agreement had not yet been arranged.

The Nihon Keizai report said that Inland Steel, which is based in Chicago, wanted the plant to increase its competitiveness in the U.S. market, and that Nippon Steel wanted to secure its share in the growing market provided by Japanese automakers setting up plants in the United States.

In three years, Japanese automakers are expected to produce 1.2 million vehicles annually in the United States. This would require 400,000 tons of cold rolled steel plates, Nihon Keizai said.

Ann Morfogen, speaking for CBS, said, "Although there are cost cuts and although correspondents

CBS News Cutting 125 Jobs Amid Corporate Tightening

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the most severe single cutback to his network television news, CBS announced Thursday the elimination of 125 news jobs, representing a 10-percent reduction in the staff of 1,250.

The cutback was more sweeping than had been anticipated.

Edward M. Joyce, the president of CBS News, said in a memorandum to his staff that the cutbacks were caused by "a number of unanticipated adverse financial circumstances" including "in part the consequences of successfully resisting the takeover attempt, a listless economy and a market softness in the advertising marketplace for the balance of this year and 1986."

Last month CBS bought back 21 percent of its stock to block Ted Turner, the Atlanta news executive, in a takeover attempt. As a result, CBS has had increased its total debt to about \$700 million by the end of this year, compared with \$300 million before the stock purchase.

All three television networks are also attracting less advertising revenue this year than they had anticipated — an increase of roughly 7 percent instead of 10 percent. Wall Street analysts still predict that ABC, CBS and NBC together will take in record revenues of \$7 billion this year.

Announcements of cutbacks elsewhere at CBS are expected between now and mid-November. At the same time, however, it was announced that Charles Osgood, a radio and television correspondent and anchor, had signed a new contract.

Ann Morfogen, speaking for CBS, said, "Although there are cost cuts and although correspondents

are being let go it doesn't mean we can't take action to keep people vital to our organization," Mr. Osgood had been discussing a job offer with ABC News.

Two CBS News correspondents are being let go, Larry Pintak, based in Amman, Jordan, and Liz Trotta, who spent six years with CBS after 14 years with NBC. Neil Strasser, a veteran of 33 years at CBS News, and Dallas Townsend, a radio correspondent for 44 years, have elected to take early retirement.

Also being eliminated are two senior CBS News positions, the vice president and assistant to the president, as well as the vice president of labor relations. Ralph Goldberg, 50, an attorney, the assistant to the president, has been with CBS for 25 years.

Apple Computer Inc. will select a successor for its departed chairman, Steven Jobs, from among the present board, according to executive vice president Del Yocum.

British Petroleum PLC and London and Scottish Marine Oil PLC, in a joint venture, have made an important oil find in the Malacca straits off northeast Sumatra.

Bond Corp. Holdings Ltd. will extend its \$8.25-a-share takeover offer for Castlemead Tobacco Ltd. to Feb. 19, 1986. As of the original closing date on Thursday, Bond held 86.6 percent of CTL's issued capital of 145.53-million shares.

BOT Lease Co., leading a consortium of 26 Japanese firms, has ordered three A300-600 aircraft from Airbus Industrie Co.

C. Itoh & Co. America Inc. entered a guilty plea to criminal charges of making false statements to the U.S. Customs Service. The subsidiary admitted selling \$2-million worth of steel at prices below the amounts declared.

Hitachi Ltd. suggested to its West German partner, BASF AG, that they halt sales of medium and large general-purpose computers to South Africa, a spokesman said.

Hoare Govett Bond Broking Ltd. will cease operation as an interdealer broker in Eurobonds, viewing this role as incompatible with the plans of its parent, Hoare Govett Ltd., to expand activity in the Eurobond market.

Investronica, which is linked to the department store chain El Corte Ingles in Spain, will produce a personal computer. Spectrum 128, developed by British Sinclair.

Midcon Corp. said it has received approval from the U.S. Federal Trade Commission to proceed with the acquisition of United Energy Resources Inc. Midcon said it will purchase for \$41 a share all United Energy shares tendered by 5 P.M. Sept. 19, when the offer expired.

NBC Cable News will start no later than June 1, 1986 if cable systems commit 13.5-million subscribers by December, according to Lawrence K. Grossman, NBC News president.

News International, the European subsidiary of the corporation headed by Rupert Murdoch, has entered into a television alliance with the Belgian holding company Groupe Bruxelles Lambert.

New United Motors Manufacturing, the joint venture of Toyota and General Motors, has begun training U.S. workers in Japan in order to add a second shift producing Nova cars.

BHP Stock Gains On Bid Reports

Reuters

SYDNEY — Speculation on a bid for Broken Hill Pty. dominated trading Friday on Australian stock exchanges, as brokers reported that more than 24 million of the company's 1.03 billion issued shares had changed hands in three days.

On the Sydney market, BHP shares closed at 7.40 dollars (\$5.02) on Friday, up from 7.30 dollars on Thursday.

Analysts said that John Spalvin's Adelaide Steamship Co. and Robert Holmes & Court's Bell Group Ltd. were the buyers. Some brokers said they believed the two held about 14 percent, but that Mr. Spalvin had at least 2 percent more than Mr. Holmes & Court. Neither would comment on the reports.

COMPANY NOTES

Apple Computer Inc. will select a successor for its departed chairman, Steven Jobs, from among the present board, according to executive vice president Del Yocum.

British Petroleum PLC and London and Scottish Marine Oil PLC, in a joint venture, have made an important oil find in the Malacca straits off northeast Sumatra.

Bond Corp. Holdings Ltd. will extend its \$8.25-a-share takeover offer for Castlemead Tobacco Ltd. to Feb. 19, 1986. As of the original closing date on Thursday, Bond held 86.6 percent of CTL's issued capital of 145.53-million shares.

BOT Lease Co., leading a consortium of 26 Japanese firms, has ordered three A300-600 aircraft from Airbus Industrie Co.

C. Itoh & Co. America Inc. entered a guilty plea to criminal charges of making false statements to the U.S. Customs Service. The subsidiary admitted selling \$2-million worth of steel at prices below the amounts declared.

Hitachi Ltd. suggested to its West German partner, BASF AG, that they halt sales of medium and large general-purpose computers to South Africa, a spokesman said.

Hoare Govett Bond Broking Ltd. will cease operation as an interdealer broker in Eurobonds, viewing this role as incompatible with the plans of its parent, Hoare Govett Ltd., to expand activity in the Eurobond market.

Investronica, which is linked to the department store chain El Corte Ingles in Spain, will produce a personal computer. Spectrum 128, developed by British Sinclair.

Midcon Corp. said it has received approval from the U.S. Federal Trade Commission to proceed with the acquisition of United Energy Resources Inc. Midcon said it will purchase for \$41 a share all United Energy shares tendered by 5 P.M. Sept. 19, when the offer expired.

NBC Cable News will start no later than June 1, 1986 if cable systems commit 13.5-million subscribers by December, according to Lawrence K. Grossman, NBC News president.

News International, the European subsidiary of the corporation headed by Rupert Murdoch, has entered into a television alliance with the Belgian holding company Groupe Bruxelles Lambert.

New United Motors Manufacturing, the joint venture of Toyota and General Motors, has begun training U.S. workers in Japan in order to add a second shift producing Nova cars.



2for1

Take advantage of our special rates for new subscribers and we'll give you an extra month of Tribes free with a one-year subscription. Total savings: nearly 50% off the newsstand price in most European countries!

To: Subscription Manager, International Herald Tribune, 181, avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Please enter my subscription for:

☐ 12 months (+ 1 month free)
☐ 6 months (+ 2 weeks free)
☐ 3 months (+ 1 week free)
☐ My check is enclosed

Special introductory rates (Please circle the reduced subscription price selected. For new subscribers only. Rates valid through March 31, 1986.)				
Country	Currency	1 year	6 mos.	3 mos.
Austria	A.Sch.	4,000	2,170	1,190
Belgium	B.Fr.	9,000	4,870	2,660
Denmark	D.Kr.	1,950	1,040	570
Finland	F.Mk.	1,410	760	414
France	F.Fr.	1,200	640	329
Germany	D.M.	480	261	144
Great Britain	£	101	55	30
Greece	Dr.	15,600	8,464	4,692
Ireland	Ir.	550	298	166
Italy	Lire	276,000	149,040	82,800
Luxembourg	Lfr.	9,000	4,870	2,660
Norway	N.Kr.	1,400	765	423
Portugal	Esc.	13,500	7,400	4,090
Spain	Ptas.	21,200	11,500	6,200
Sweden	S.Kr.	1,470	795	434
Switzerland	S.Fr.	420	230	129
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, U.S.A., French Polynesia, Middle East				
	\$	322	174	95
Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States				
	\$	442	238	130
Asia				

Please charge my:

☐ American Express ☐ Diners Club ☐ Eurocard ☐ Mastercard ☐ Visa

Card expiry date _____ Signature _____

Card account number _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Country _____

Tel. _____ Telex _____ 21-9-85



As unique as a white horse: the Belgian newspapers De Standaard - Het Nieuwsblad. When you launch a product on the European market, you should include Flanders. When you want to test a product, again Flanders is the suitable area. Moreover, the media decision is simple. The leading medium in Flanders is De Standaard - Het Nieuwsblad, with nearly one million readers, almost all of them ABCI class (CIM 84).

Still, even Mr. Engelman admitted that last year was a disappointing one. In the fiscal year ended March 30, net income rose only 2.5 percent, below the rate of inflation, to \$324.9 million on sales of \$9.02 billion.

The earnings were hurt in part because of overseas earnings slippage from the strong dollar, since international sales constitute 20 percent of the company's business. Moreover, beverage sales suffered from the brisk weather in the summer of 1984, and Oscar Mayer was bothered by labor disputes.

In the company's first fiscal year, the earnings were hurt in part because of overseas earnings slippage from the strong dollar, since international sales constitute 20 percent of the company's business. Moreover, beverage sales suffered from the brisk weather in the summer of 1984, and Oscar Mayer was bothered by labor disputes.

For more information contact Michel Coens, Krantengroep De Standaard, Gosselstraat 30, 1720 Brussels, tel. 02/467 2408. In the UK contact Joshua B. Powers Ltd., 46, Keyes House, Dolphin Square, London SW1V 3NA, tel. 2/834 55.66.

KRANTENGROEP DE STAANDAARD

Steel Focus Shifts to Prices

(Continued from Page 9)

ing of their own, if executives of some of the major companies have their way. The idea, bitterly opposed by the unions, is to ease out of some areas — particularly the expensive production of slabs and ingots — by buying slab overseas. This would allow them to concentrate on finishing bars, sheet strip and other products.

Shipments of semifinished steel are not counted in the import-control program's attempt to limit foreign steel to 18.5 percent of the U.S. market. Semifinished steel accounts for about 3 percent of total foreign market penetration in the United States.

Tom Graham, U.S. Steel's chief operating officer for steel, told a trade magazine recently that the marketplace for steel in the United States "would accept a finishing operation in this country with remote steelmaking. The economics are so powerful that if we can overcome national chauvinism, it's almost as sure as death and taxes."

U.S. Steel Plans New Pricing U.S. Steel is planning a new pricing structure next year that will boost costs to purchasers. The Associated Press reported from Pittsburgh.

The No. 1 U.S. steelmaker said it would reduce its list prices for sheet steel but, at the same time, trim the discounts it now offers, and that will result in its customers paying more than they do now.

The change is designed to bring prices for U.S. Steel's sheet prod-

ucts closer to what customers are actually paying, a company spokesman, William E. Keslar, said.

"It's fairly widely recognized that there have been a lot of dollars per ton taken off the price in the marketplace," Mr. Keslar said. "We're moving to a price that more accurately reflects what's going on in the marketplace."

The company said it would cut by \$60 a ton both the price for steel and the existing discount, which will also be trimmed an additional 40 percent.

A hypothetical ton of steel listed at \$500 a ton and discounted \$100 will cost \$416 under the new structure instead of the \$400 charged under the old system, Mr. Keslar said.

Both Bethlehem and National Steel Corp., a division of National Intergroup Inc., are studying the U.S. Steel plan, company spokesmen said Friday.

Charles Bradford, steel analyst for the Merrill Lynch investment firm, said the change was partly the result of the Reagan administration's steel import controls. Imports have dipped since midsummer.

"I think you'll see more of these increases coming as the import program works," he said.

Mr. Bradford said most of the industry's volume was tied up in long-term contracts that would not immediately be affected by the change. But, he said, "the price increase is really needed if these guys are going to make it."

As has long been true, General Foods sells more food than any other U.S. company. Americans spend something like \$225 billion on groceries, and General Foods collects about 4 percent of those sales. The company employs 35,000 people in 20 countries. Its brands are sold in more than 100 countries.

For all its products, though, General Foods ended the 1970s with roughly 40 percent of its revenues stemming from coffee alone (Maxwell House, Sanka, Yuban, Brim). Most of the remainder of General Foods' money came from other old warhorses like Jell-O and Log Cabin that held out little promise for growth. Profits seemed to be frozen.

"They rested on their hands," Mr. Cummings said. "They felt they were the smartest company in the industry, that they could do things other companies couldn't do. They became overconfident and complacent. And their earnings growth was very disappointing."

"We went through a lot of introspection and soul-searching to re-think our goal and mission," said Irwin Engelman, General Foods' executive vice president and chief financial officer. "And the company found out it liked a lot of things and didn't like a lot of things."

James L. Ferguson, chief executive officer of General Foods since 1973, had been adhering to a path of cutting costs and squeezing all he could out of established brands.

But by the end of the 1970s, he had gotten about as much as there was to get. Per capita consumption of coffee continued its downward slide and as Procter & Gamble Co. put its Folgers brand into national distribution in 1978.

So the chairman got to work engineering a new strategy. He appointed Philip L. Smith president and chief operating officer in October 1981, and Mr. Smith began mapping out the direction.

A goal was set for earnings to grow each year at 3 percent to 5 percent above the rate of inflation. But the food-processing industry grows only at about 1 percent a year. So the company figured it had to plunge into new markets and to work harder in the areas of the food world that were hot.

With the ascendancy of working women, single people and waistline-watchers, more healthy and low-calorie foods have become popular, and foods could be eaten as fast as the package could be unwrapped have become what many people want.

So General Foods slimmed its organization down, decentralizing

